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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF MARXISM

Study Assiduously for the Revolution

by

Ning Chih-shan (宁致山)
Deputy Commander of a Certain Regiment of the
Peking PLA Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 9, 1972)

To make revolution, we cannot do without the conscientious study of revolutionary theory. This principle is gradually understood by me after I have come to grief in many ways.

In the old society, my family suffered a lot. For four generations, we worked for the landlords. From 12, I started tending pigs for the landlords and had no chance for schooling. After joining the revolution, I promised myself to do whatever the Party wanted me to. For over 20 years, I felt content and satisfied as I set myself to working industriously and assiduously all the time. There were times when I wanted to study but I just couldn't set my mind to it. Culturally deficient, I could not understand what I wanted to read, no matter how hard I tried. I told myself that I would rather give more time to my job. Therefore, though I succeeded in making some achievements after I joined in the revolution, I showed a high degree of blindness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line due to my failure to study well. For instance, in 1960, when renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was promoting "san-tzu i-pao" in a big way, I did not know what it was about. Only shortly after the great cultural revolution did I realize what it was all about. I also failed to see anything wrong with the bourgeois military line pushed in the army by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This made me realize that without

studying revolutionary theory we could not gain a real understanding of the revolution and would be liable to lose our bearings in line struggle. Therefore, I was determined to strive hard to catch up on my reading.

When I first took up books by Marx and Lenin, I ran into many difficulties. I knew nothing about the history of foreign nations. I could not understand the terms and concepts used by Marx and Lenin. In the face of these difficulties, I had this idea: If I could read a little bit of the books of Marx and Lenin, it would be well and good, but being a big old roughneck, I could not make myself understand, even if I tried. Would it not serve me just the same if I honestly studied more of Chairman Mao's works?

This way of thinking underwent a gradual change in practice. In the past, I constantly studied the Party's basic line but always with an inadequate understanding of the protracted nature of class struggle. Therefore, I lacked a deep understanding of things at first when swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type appeared in the Party. Later, in studying the "Communist Manifesto," I came to understand relatively clearly that "the history of all societies up to now is a history of class struggle" and to know the reason why in the Communist revolution, we must make two most thorough ruptures. In the 120-odd years from the publication of the "Communist Manifesto" to the present, the overwhelming majority of countries in the world are still ruled by a system of private ownership and the idea of private ownership. Lenin and Stalin led the Soviet Union in abolishing private ownership of means of production but due to the seizure of Party and state leadership by revisionism, capitalism is restored.

In the 20 years and more after the liberation, our country has never seen an end of the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. I asked myself how many years would it take to abolish the system of private ownership in all countries of the world? And how many years would it take to eradicate the idea of private ownership in the whole world? At this time, I again studied the Party's basic line. My understanding of the protracted nature of class struggle deepened a bit. A further look at the emergence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and I did not think the phenomenon so strange now.

This made me realize that without conscientiously reading books by Marx and Lenin, we could not possibly understand deeply enough how Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism nor could we understand deeply enough and carry out consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the past, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were afraid of our mastering Marxism and tried by every means to oppose our study of books by Marx and Lenin and foisted on us sham Marxism by exploiting our weakness of not having studied books by Marx and Lenin before.

We must not give up reading books by Marx and Lenin just because we are big old roughnecks. Therefore, I started to study assiduously some works by Marx and Lenin. Though I understood a little bit in some cases and nothing in others yet I was confident that so long as I exerted myself, I could surely read their books with understanding.

For a man like me, reading books by Marx and Lenin meant overcoming many obstacles in the way. Without developing the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," I would not be able to stick it out to the last. Every time I encountered difficulties in study, I thought, "In the past, we overcame numerous difficulties in capturing fortified positions on the battlefield. Today Chairman Mao calls on us to study books by Marx and Lenin to raise our theoretical level. We just can't let difficulties overwhelm us." Therefore, I doggedly persevered in combining the study of culture with reading of theoretical works. I bought a dictionary. Whenever new words were encountered in study, I consulted it. I turned to people for an explanation of phrases and sentences that I did not understand. Due to my low capacity for understanding, I often had to ask quite a few questions before I understood a term.

For instance, in studying the "Communist Manifesto," I encountered in the very first sentence of the work two new characters "yu ling" [spectre]. This stumped me. Only after I sought enlightenment a number of times did I get enlightened. It was an abusive bourgeois term against communists.

Why was it that the moment communism was born the bourgeoisie hated it so? I still did not understand. Later, I studied the chapter "The Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat" about the genesis and death of the bourgeoisie. Only then did I understand that communist theory emerged to pronounce the truth of the inevitable doom of the bourgeoisie. So the bourgeoisie hates communist theory and is afraid of it and tries in every way to prevent the proletariat and the laboring people from studying and mastering such revolutionary theory in an attempt to strangle communist theory and thwart the proletarian revolution. This is similar to the vicious goal of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who tried to use the theory of Marxism "being out of date" in opposing our study of books by Marx and Lenin for fear that we might see through their kind of sham Marxism.

As I sought understanding by associating things this way, I not only understand the text but also had a deeper idea of the reactionary nature of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Thus I studied culture while reading theoretical works. My reading capacity was raised appropriately. My study enthusiasm also rose increasingly.

Books by Marx and Lenin are not easy to understand. At first, I tried to find a short-cut. I often read books on Marxism and Leninism and tried to learn what others had gained in study. Though I had spent a lot of time this way, I still found things very difficult to understand on opening the books. What was the reason? Later, I repeatedly studied Lenin's teaching, "He who is afraid of exerting himself cannot find the truth." I came to understand gradually that to help the process of understanding it was necessary to read books on Marxism and Leninism and learn what others had gained in study but that others' understanding was no substitute for one's own comprehension. Reading works on Marxism and Leninism cannot replace assiduous study of Marxism and Leninism itself. Only by exerting ourselves can we have a deep impression of what we understand and put to use what we

have learned. Thereafter, I doggedly concentrated my energies on the study of the works by Marx and Lenin in their full text. I did not ask too much of myself at a time but started with one book and proceeded from passage to passage, leaving one passage behind only after understanding the first.

In reading the words "The bourgeoisie in history once played an unusual revolutionary role" in the "Communist Manifesto," I at first could not make it out no matter how hard I tried. How could the bourgeoisie have played an unusual revolutionary role? Only after a repeated process of study did I understand that by the bourgeois revolutionary role it was meant that the bourgeoisie had toppled the feudal society and developed production.

Later, at a study session of the core group of the Party committee of the regiment, I first spelled out my view on the matter. With everyone's help, I came to understand further that by the bourgeois revolutionary role was meant the stage before the bourgeois overthrow of feudal society and shortly after the establishment of bourgeois political power. With social development accompanied by the continuous growth of the working class, the bourgeoisie has gradually shaped up as an impediment to social development and as a reactionary class. Therefore, we must now thoroughly eliminate the bourgeoisie. This is a law of historical development and also our historical mission.

The words "The workers know of no motherland" in the "Communist Manifesto" also eluded my immediate comprehension. I spent all told over one week repeatedly studying the chapter concerned and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. When walking or eating, I at times found myself deep in thinking. After a repeated process of thinking, I at last made clear the profound significance of the words. I saw the sameness between "Workers know of no motherland" and the consolidation of our proletarian dictatorship. I had a deeper understanding of the great truth that only through the thorough emancipation of the whole of mankind could the proletariat ultimately emancipate itself.

The fact is that in tackling books of Marx and Lenin we cannot lose our patience. So long as we stick it out to the last, we can be rewarded.

In the past one year and more, I have gone through the "Communist Manifesto" three times and "On Practice" seven times. I feel that such a way of study, though time- and labor-consuming and seemingly slow-moving, was productive of greater and not smaller results, quicker and not slower results. Every little bit studied was digested, while by skimming or cramming I could not gain anything. After studying books by Marx and Lenin, I feel more enlightened ideologically than before and have a sharper mind in viewing problems. Where I did right before, I now have an initial understanding of the reason why I was right; where I considered myself right before when I was actually wrong, I now can see where the problems lie. More important, I have a clearer idea of how I should act hereafter. This gives me greater inspiration in my further efforts to study conscientiously. I am determined to act according to Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism" and persevere forever in reading and strive to study a little bit more and perform a little bit better.

* * *

COMMUNE PARTY COMMITTEES

Firmly Carry Out Various Policies Concerning the People's Commune At Its Current Stage

- The Party committee of Shangyüan commune, Peip'iao hsien eliminated interference from the "Left" and the Right

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, August 8, 1972) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of Shangyüan commune, Peip'iao hsien, Liaoning Province, has overcome interference from the erroneous tendencies toward the "Left" and the Right and seriously carried out various policies concerning the people's commune at its current stage. With due regard to the sphere of authority of the production team, full play is given to its initiative and activism. A boost is provided for the development of production. The collective economy is consolidated.

In 1969, four production teams of Shuik'outzu brigade of this commune set up by their own means grain processing, fodder crushing and other processing factories to serve their own agricultural production effort and their own members. Not long afterward, the cadres of the brigade erroneously thought that this approach only served to "enrich the small collective." Therefore, at one stroke, they took over the production teams' processing equipment and put it under the brigade's control. As a result, the production teams became poorer and commune members complained. Mass enthusiasm was dampened. Later, when the brigade found this practice unfavorable to the development of production, it again returned to the production teams what had been taken away from them. Brigade cadres went separately to production teams to help with the proper handling of agricultural production, the development of multiple undertakings and the proper operation of processing factories. Various enterprises in the production teams developed very rapidly. Income increased speedily.

Through education from this living fact, the Party committee of the commune clearly stresses the need of concentrating efforts on production teams and on their proper operation. In directing the agricultural production effort, the commune pays attention to the following several points:

(1) In the light of their own practical conditions and local needs, various production teams are allowed to handle and manage the daily business of agricultural production and carry out increase-production measures. The approach calling for "putting things in absolute positions" and "doing things with one chop of the knife" is opposed. Not long ago, in a resolution on the concentration of manpower, material resources and animal power on the proper execution of summer hoeing, the Party committee of the commune encouraged various production teams to make concrete arrangements in the light of their own condition. Some production teams with a relatively large supply of labor made an early start in summer hoeing. With timely

fulfillment of summer hoeing tasks guaranteed, they diverted a small amount of labor power to the development of mountainous areas and of multiple undertakings. Thus development of various items of production and construction was stimulated.

(2) In popularizing advanced experience, various production teams are encouraged to do so in line with local conditions and local needs and oppose formalism and the practice of borrowing things or imitating others. When this commune popularized the experience of other areas in fixing stones to build terraced fields, some production teams with no stones available and with fields sloping not too sharply, adopted another way of building terraced fields. The same goal of levelled and trimmed earth, water and moisture preservation and increased production was attained. The Party committee of the commune affirmed their experience for popularization in the whole commune.

(3) For the large-sized agricultural capital construction projects involving a large amount of labor and a large outlay, production teams must be consulted for the formulation of practical and feasible work programs. Subjectivism and a slap-dash approach must be opposed. For instance, to solve a drought problem, the Party committee of the commune wanted to launch several large-scale irrigation projects. When a program was put forward, the cadres and commune members of some production teams expressed disapproval. It was pointed out that with hills and ditches aplenty and an arable area widely distributed and a collective reserve less than healthy, this commune at the present moment was fit only for the handling of medium-sized and small projects. A great number of small projects would have the same effect as a major one. The Party committee of the commune acted on everyone's view and altered the original plan. In the past two years, for every production team of this commune, some small irrigation projects were launched. The whole commune attained the goal of every man watering one mow of land.

In firmly carrying out the various policies for the people's commune at its current stage, Shangyüan commune found that some cadres set respect for the jurisdiction of the production team in opposition to the strengthening of Party leadership. It was erroneously held that respect for the production team's jurisdiction meant that the production team could do whatever it pleased, with the commune and the brigade spared all worries. The Party committee of the commune held that respect for the production team's jurisdiction in no way meant unlimited freedom and uncontrolled operation or abandonment and weakening of Party leadership. Instead it should take the form of better strengthening of leadership over the production team and strengthening of ideological and political line education for all cadres and commune members.

In the past two years, the Party committee of the commune held a Mao Tse-tung thought study class for 13 terms. Production brigade cadres and Party members were organized to associate reality with reading and study and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism to acquire a deep understanding of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution

under the proletarian dictatorship was raised. Meanwhile, to strengthen leadership over production teams, the leading members of the Party committee of the commune improved their style in a practical way and constantly went down to production teams to stay at selected spots to help production teams in the firm implementation of the Party's various policies. A boost was given to the deepening of the commune-wide campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In addition, in the thorough implementation of the policy, "ownership at three levels with the team taken as the basis," the commune has systematically launched some brigade- and commune-run enterprises and ventures in the light of economic conditions and production needs. These enterprises are mostly beyond the capacity of production teams. When some production teams suffer want of large animals, the commune drawing on funds from commune-run enterprises sets up a horse improvement station to help production teams develop the breeding of large animals. In the past three years, the whole commune bred over 1,000 large animals, averaging ten for each production team. The practice was hailed by the masses.

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POLITICS AND PRODUCTION

Eliminate Interference from the "Left" and the Right, Uphold the Unity between Politics and Production

- Problems of relationship between politics and production as viewed through the "learn from Tachai" movement in Fuyü hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1972)

In handling the problems of relationship between politics and production, there always exists an acute struggle between the two lines. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type come now from the Right and now from the "Left" to sever the relation between politics and production, to interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to undermine the socialist revolution and construction. The experience of Fuyü hsien shows that in the current movement to learn from Tachai, only by ceaselessly eliminating interference from the "Left" and the Right, particularly interference from ultra-"Left" ideas, upholding the unity between politics and production and carrying out political work in conjunction with economic work can we push the movement to develop continuously and in depth and reap a bumper harvest in both revolution and production.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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During the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we often came across a problem of how to handle correctly the relationship between politics and production. Bearing this problem in mind, we went to make an investigation in Fuyü hsien, Kirin Province.

Bounded on three sides by a river, Fuyü hsien has comparatively good natural conditions. It is one of the major grain-producing hsien in Kirin Province. In recent years, its grain output increased year after year: Grain output in 1970 topped that in 1965 by 47 percent, and that in 1971 again increased by 17.3 percent as against 1970.

These ample material achievements have originated in a tremendous spiritual force. The bumper harvests for a few years running in Fuyü hsien are a result of the effort to carry out conscientiously Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to handle correctly the relationship between politics and production.

Politics Is the Commander, the Soul

During the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Lihsin brigade, Yushuk'ou commune, tightly grasped the fundamentals and put political work in the first position. It became a model for the hsien to follow. But in the course of learning from this brigade, some people said that it "grasped politics too much but production inadequately."

This gust of wind drew some response in Lihsin brigade. Some production team cadres slackened their efforts to do political work and gave up study. Some people of the brigade leading groups suggested changing "tactics," saying that politics had been grasped sufficiently and effort should be shifted to production. Was it true that Lihsin brigade had grasped politics too much and production inadequately? Yu Kuang-chung, secretary of the Party general branch of this brigade, promptly led the cadres and commune members to review the past condition and hold discussion in the light of the actual present conditions.

Everywhere in Lihsin brigade are loess mountains with deep gullies and steep slopes. This is a poverty-stricken place. In 1962, Lihsin brigade was partitioned from Hsiaochia brigade. At that time, there was neither food grain for men nor fodder for the horses. There were no seed for sowing in the farmland. In the face of these difficulties, what should we rely on to open up a new situation? We relied on politics and put it in command. Yu Kuang-chung and the brigade's leading group organized the cadres and the commune members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only socialism can save China," and led all to work self-reliantly and fight against hardship. The No. 4 production team needed a horse to draw the dung cart. Yu Kuang-chung was asked to borrow one from another production brigade. Yu said: "We don't have to borrow a horse. We have one of our own." Thus saying, he took the handle of the cart and pulled it. All others were excited at seeing this. They said: "Kuang-chung can pull a cart, we can do the same." They went into action and worked vigorously. Some pulled the dung cart and others carried dung in baskets, working with their own hands to overcome difficulties. Very soon, the farmland was cultivated and yielded a good harvest in the same year, thereby changing the backward situation of depending on the state for food grain and borrowing money from the state.

Since 1964, Yu Kuang-chung and the brigade's leading group have led the commune members to reclaim land from the gullies and slopes and build terraced fields in the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai people who fought against heaven and earth. In a few years' time, the deep gullies were planted with trees and the slopes turned into terraced fields. Grain output rose from some 100 catties to more than 300 catties per mow.

The history of this period shows that Lihsin brigade precisely pushed production forward by putting politics in command. How can people say that it "grasped politics too much but production inadequately!"

The cadres of the No. 6 production team formerly thought that if efforts to grasp politics were shifted wholly to production, grain output would positively increase, so that they dedicated themselves to production. What was the outcome? When a firm hold was taken of political work in the past, the commune members picked up one by one the soybean plants which had been struck by hailstones. After political work was relaxed, the commune members' labor attendance rate dropped even in the very busy farming season. Facts taught this production team's cadres that "political work is the lifeblood of all economic work" and should not be neglected for even a moment.

During the discussion, they summed up their experience of both the positive and the negative sides and came to realize deeply that: If politics is put perseveringly in command, the orientation will be correct and the people will work with concerted efforts and with surging vigor; if politics is not put perseveringly in command, political work will be slackened, production will be carried out in an isolated manner, there will be deviation from the orientation and the people will become apathetic and go astray. In grasping political work, the question of how much has political work been grasped does not exist and the question is whether or not politics can be put in command of production and applied in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Why was it that some people felt that this production brigade "grasped politics too much but production inadequately"? These people fell into two different categories: One was that they distrusted the power of putting politics in command and regarded political work as an extra burden and they felt grasping political work was too much for them; the other was that they did not understand the meaning of proletarian politics and grasped something bourgeois and formalist instead, which not only could not promote production but on the contrary impeded it. From this it could be seen that some people said the brigade had "grasped politics too much but production inadequately" because they did not want to put politics in command and wanted to advocate "production first"; others could not clearly distinguish between the right and the wrong lines when they opposed formalism so that they discarded the proletarian politics as well.

After this discussion, the cadres and the commune members of Lihsin brigade went further to raise their consciousness of the line struggle and became ever more conscious of putting politics in command of production. The hsien-wide mass movement to learn from Lihsin and to learn from Tachai in agriculture developed quickly.

Political Work Must Be Carried Out in Conjunction With Economic Work

"There is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. This is true now and will always be true." Some comrades do not understand this teaching from

Chairman Mao and think that they may neglect production when they grasp political work. Is this possible? The practice of Potu commune gives a strong answer to this question.

This commune is very near the hsien-government seat. For some time, the tendency toward capitalism was rather serious and production lagged behind. Now this situation has changed. Last year's grain output exceeded that of the year before last by more than 70 percent. How did Potu commune make this change? Comrade Ch'iu Ying, secretary of the Party committee of this commune, told us the conditions in Loszu brigade.

Loszu brigade was known as a backward brigade. In the spring of 1970, the leading comrades of the commune came to stay and work here. They thought that once they grasped political work, production would increase naturally. They said: "If we grasp man instead of accumulation of manure, there will naturally be much manure; if we grasp man instead of seedlings, the seedlings will naturally be strong." As soon as they came to the village, they grasped political work alone and took no heed of the problems of insufficient manure and seed for spring farming. They kept doing so for a few months and this brigade did not change much.

At the end of that year, hsien committee secretary Chiang Hung-k'un came here to help the commune cadres sum up their experience. Their consensus was that: The crux is that they have not carried out political work in conjunction with economic work and have not put political work on a solid basis. When they organize the masses to study, they only make them memorize and recite what they have learned instead of applying it with reference to reality. Superficially they have put great stress on politics but actually they have put politics in the air, thus failing to put politics in command of production.

Drawing on their past lessons, they aroused the masses to apply the viewpoint of class struggle in analyzing the problems cropping up in the sphere of production. They cited the living fact of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and educated the masses in ideology and political line.

In a certain production team, the carts were used throughout the year to carry loads for other teams in order to make money and the needs of this production team in production were neglected. During the mass criticism, all comrades took Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and made a concrete analysis of this problem. Their consensus was that: Provided agricultural production is not impeded, the carts may be dispatched in a planned way to carry loads; but, if agricultural production is left alone and the carts are used exclusively for making money, this seems to earn more income for the production team but actually this undermines the collective economy and leads to the sidetrack of capitalism.

Through this analysis and criticism, the cadres and commune members came to understand that the root cause of the reason why Loszu brigade lagged behind and its grain output dropped year after year was that it deviated

from the orientation and it took a wrong road. The revolutionary mass criticism helped all raise their consciousness of the line struggle and aroused their enthusiasm for socialism. Very soon, revolution and production in this brigade took on a new outlook.

Productive activity is the people's most fundamental practice. This kind of activity proceeds under the guidance of certain ideas. The masses have different attitudes and viewpoints toward each productive activity. Only by combining political work closely with production will it be possible to do economic work well.

No One Who Fails To Study Production Carefully Can Be Considered A Good Leader

In Fuyü hsien, we came into contact with some hsien and commune cadres who were responsible for production. These comrades worked enthusiastically and vigorously. But some of them always thought that grasping production was not justified and therefore feared making mistakes of "failing to bring politics to the fore" and "putting production in the first position."

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Ch'u Erh-hsun was chief of this hsien. At that time, he also grasped production. But influenced by the revisionist line, he advocated "production first" and "material incentives." When he went to work at the basic level, he brought with him money and chemical fertilizer and urged the commune members to do plowing and farming. He took production as an isolated problem. Despite his continuous efforts, production remained behind. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses criticized his mistake of exclusively grasping production at the expense of politics. He was taught an impressive lesson. After the hsien revolutionary committee was established, he was posted as its vice chairman and was still held responsible for production. He told himself that he should not commit another mistake of neglecting politics. In doing his work, he paid particular attention to grasping politics and made strenuous efforts to put revolution in command of production.

Not long after he was admitted into the revolutionary committee, he went to stay and work in Ch'ienyang brigade, Ichiatien commune. There, he perseveringly grasped revolution and promoted production, achieving remarkable results. The hsien revolutionary committee established this brigade as a model in learning from Tachai in agriculture. But some people were dissatisfied, saying: "Ch'u Erh-hsun paid one-sided attention to reaping more grain, keeping a greater reserve and obtaining more tractors, so that he made another 'model in production'." Hearing this, Ch'u Erh-hsun felt great pressure on himself. He thought to himself: I have already paid attention to putting politics in command of production. Why is it that some people still say that I pay no attention to politics? Supervising production is really a "dangerous" job!

To do a better job of popularizing the experience of Ch'ienyang brigade in learning from Tachai, the hsien revolutionary committee organized the cadres to go to make an investigation in Ch'ienyang brigade. Ch'ienyang brigade really had much grain, a great deal of public reserve and a big number of tractors and had increased production by a big margin. How had these results been achieved? They were achieved not because there were good natural conditions, not by means of "material incentives" but by correctly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Take for instance the public reserve. It had gone through a few struggles.

In 1962, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i clamored that "agriculture must retreat enough" and fanned the evil wind of chopping off a big number of the organizations of the collective economy, and the people from the higher level allowed distribution of this brigade's public reserve. Kuo Shou-hsien, secretary of the Party general branch of this brigade, did not agree with this method of work. He adhered to the policy of "three-level ownership with the production team as the base," retaining the public reserve and protecting the collective economy.

In 1966, another evil wind of economism blew in this brigade. Some people again suggested distributing the public reserve. Kuo Shou-hsien led the masses to foil the class enemy's attack once again.

In 1969, some people said that since there was a great deal of public reserve, it was necessary to put up a nice-looking brigade office. They suggested sending some people to buy building material from other localities. Kuo Shou-hsien stopped this. Up to the present, the brigade headquarters is still situated in the earthen hut which was put up in the initial period of agricultural cooperation.

It was in this way that Ch'ienyang brigade adhered to the orientation of socialism, founded its enterprise through hard work and developed and strengthened the collective economy.

Why were there people regarding Ch'ienyang brigade as only a "model in production"? It was found from analysis that these people put politics and production in opposite positions and thought that grasping production meant neglecting politics. They simply took politics and production as the two ends of a balance. When Ch'ienyang brigade had much grain, they said that politics was short and did not see that this was an outcome of putting politics in command of production. When seeing that Ch'ienyang brigade grasped production, they said that it put "production in the first position." This was a muddle-headed idea.

The crux is not the grasping of production but the kind of guiding thought which we use to grasp production. "No one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader." Perseveringly putting politics in command of production and using the viewpoint of classes and

class struggle and the viewpoint of the line struggle to grasp production is an expression of high consciousness of the line struggle.

In making a concrete analysis of the experience of Ch'ienyang brigade, Ch'u Erh-hsun asked himself this question: "Why did I feel that grasping production is not justified?" The chief reason was that he did not make really clear the relationship between politics and production and could not draw a thoroughly clear line between the right and the wrong, so that he felt confused when other people criticized him. Only by drawing a clear line, eliminating the pernicious influence and raising the consciousness of line struggle could he grasp production boldly and confidently. He also made clear this point: "The struggle for production is closely linked with class struggle and line struggle. Not grasping production means giving up class struggle and line struggle in the sphere of production. This is not in conformity with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

Only By Wiping Out Selfish and Impure Thoughts Can One Eliminate Interference from the "Left" and the Right

Why was it that in practical work we often fail to handle properly the relationship between politics and production and waver now to the left and now to the right? We and the leading comrades of Fuyü hsien studied this problem together. They talked about their experience by dwelling on the problem of grasping the "700,000" and grasping the "400,000."

In July 1968, when the hsien revolutionary committee was formed, the army cadres thought to themselves: We are from the Liberation Army and we must bring the practice of putting politics in command and our revolutionary traditions to the localities. The cadres' representatives thought to themselves: We formerly made the mistake of neglecting politics. We have been educated during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the future, we must perseveringly put politics in command. The representatives of the masses also thought to themselves: We once criticized other people for neglecting politics. No matter what we do, we must put politics in the first position.

They all had the wish of grasping well ideological revolutionization of the 700,000 people of the hsien, so that they devoted their energies to politics. But, owing to the one-sidedness in their thinking, they did not consciousnessly study and solve the actual problems in production.

The hsien leadership called a meeting of mobilization for spring farming. It only talked about the principle but not the measures and not even the target for a production team. Despite protracted efforts, production was hindered and the revolutionization of man's thinking was not grasped well.

Later, the provincial leadership called an agricultural meeting. Participants in the meeting felt that Fuyü hsien was a grain-producer and it was not reasonable to say its grain output did not increase and it had to

pinpoint its work at grain production. In 1970, they suggested increasing total grain output to 400,000 tons and devoted their efforts to production. So, they slackened their grasp of the "700,000." The masses were critical of this, saying: "They only grasp the '400,000' while forgetting the '700,000.' They dedicate themselves to work but are divorced from the key link and the line. It will be dangerous if they go on acting this way."

They deeply learned from this stage of work: The reason why they wavered to the "Left" and the Right was that they did not have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's doctrine on the relationship between politics and production. Due to the metaphysics, absolutism and one-sidedness in their thinking, they often put politics and production in opposite positions, so that when they opposed one tendency another tendency would arise. During the great cultural revolution, they criticized "production first" for the sake of avoiding mistakes of the Right, but they failed to see clearly and resist the "Left" things. To handle correctly the relationship between politics and production, they must read seriously, master materialistic dialectics and pay attention to preventing another tendency while opposing one tendency.

Some people knew how to handle the relationship between politics and production, but once they came face to face with interference, they could not hold their position because selfish and impure thoughts were playing havoc in their minds. They came to understand that: With selfish and impure thoughts, they cannot correctly handle the relationship between politics and production and cannot firmly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by consciously transforming their world outlook, getting rid of their self-interest and adhering to the principle can they get rid of interference, uphold the unity between politics and production and put politics in command of production.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent,
Chi-lin Jih-pao reporter and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Combine Line Education with Managing Enterprises Well

by

An Ch'Un (安群)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 8, 1972)

At present education in ideology and the political line is being developed penetratinglyon various fronts and, in the meantime, the work of consolidating and strengthening of enterprise management is also being continued on the industrial and communication fronts. Many facts have demonstrated that the correct understanding and handling of the relation between line education and enterprise management and the organic combination of line education with managing enterprises well is a problem which should be solved in earnest.

The conducting of an education in ideology and political line and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is a continuation of the line struggle in the Party that has been going on in the past 50 years and the penetrating development of this struggle is a fundamental guarantee for winning still greater victories in various tasks.

"Correctness in the ideological and political line decides everything." Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward revisionism and played various crafty tricks because they attempted to alter the basic line and policies of the Party so as to achieve the vicious aim of changing the socialist system, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. To alter the basic line and policies of our Party from various aspects, they sabotaged and interfered with the Party's various specific work lines and specific policies from the Right or the "Left."

In factories, mines and enterprises, sometimes they encouraged "production first" but sometimes negated "doing a good job in production"; sometimes encouraged "profit in command" but sometimes negated "business accounting"; sometimes declared "systems are almighty" but at other times, "systems are useless." Sometimes they encouraged "techniques first" and "let experts run the factories" but sometimes declared that "we do not need techniques" and "do not need experts."

Poor management of some of the factories, mines and enterprises was mainly due to the sabotage and interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The only way to solve the questions of specific lines and specific policies for the work of enterprise management so as to enable our enterprise management to go forward victoriously along the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao is to

grasp line education energetically, especially education in the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, to understand profoundly the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and line struggle, and to uncover and condemn deep-goingly the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The basic line of the Party obliges us to distinguish strictly and handle correctly contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions within the ranks of the people as they are different in nature. This is also the point of departure for the correct implementation of the policies of the Party in enterprise management. To consolidate and strengthen enterprise management we must do a good job in planned management, production management, technical management, management of supplies and financial management. All these oblige us to handle correctly not only the relation between man and matter in the course of production but also, more importantly, the relation between man and man in the enterprises, which mean especially: correct treatment of cadres and correct handling of the relation between old cadres and new cadres and the relation between the cadres and the masses; correct treatment of the masses of workers and correct handling of the relation between old workers and new workers; correct treatment of technicians and correct handling of the relation between workers, cadres and technicians.

The only way to implement the Party's policies and fully mobilize all positive factors to do a good job in enterprise management is to grasp line education energetically, shatter and eliminate sabotage and interference by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and strictly distinguish and correctly handle contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions within the ranks of the people.

Consolidation and strengthening of enterprise management is a grave ideological struggle. We were unable to overcome various erroneous ideas which hindered enterprise management mainly because we had not completely eliminated the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The only way to consolidate and strengthen enterprise management smoothly and to develop the role of enterprise management fully is to grasp line education firmly, repudiate reactionary ideas spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as anarchism, etc., and use proletarian ideology to defeat bourgeois ideology.

In line education we must conduct education not only in the political line but also in the ideological line. In the meantime, we must also uphold the materialist theory of reflection and oppose idealist transcendentalism; uphold the materialist concept of history of slaves making history and oppose the idealist concept of history of heroes making history.

To consolidate and strengthen enterprise management, we must solve the problem of persevering in doing our work according to the Marxist-Leninist line of knowledge. In solving many problems, including setting up organizations, formulating regulations and adopting measures, we must proceed from

reality and avoid directing our work with idealism. We must correctly handle various relations encountered in enterprise management such as the relation between political work and economic work, the relation between democracy and centralization, the relation between the part and the whole, the relation between greater and faster results with regard to better and more economical results, etc. We must prevent one principal tendency from covering up another tendency. We must trust the masses, rely upon the masses, give the masses a free hand and conduct mass movement in a big way. In a word, the only way to make enterprise management consistent with reality and make the situation favorable for developing the initiative of the masses and for the promotion of the development of production is to grasp line education energetically and to use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to direct our work.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Education in ideology and the political line is a general educational movement in Marxism-Leninism. We must grasp this task firmly and grasp it well as the most important matter and consider line education a strong force to bring about good enterprise management.

Education in ideology and the political line must be combined with various other tasks. In the factories, mines and enterprises at present, we must combine it with the work of managing enterprises well.

To build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must combine line education with managing enterprises well. In order to develop industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must not only do a good job in industrial capital construction to throw more newly built and expanded projects into production as soon as possible, but also further dig out the potential of existing enterprises.

Strengthening of enterprise management is an important task in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in factories, mines and enterprises and is also an important measure for increasing production and practicing economy. At present, socialist construction is developing vigorously in our country and the development of the situation urgently obliges us to consolidate and strengthen enterprise management. When we conduct line education we must adapt ourselves to this demand by the situation and combine line education with managing enterprise well so as to make everything fall into place and make the situation of revolution and production develop in an even better way.

Strengthening of enterprise management and conducting of line education are not contradictory to each other. "Management is also socialist education." Doing a good job in enterprise management is an important question concerning not only the development of industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, but also the implementation of the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic level unit in factories and enterprises.

Facts in many units have demonstrated that combination of line education with the consolidation of enterprise management would not hinder line education, on the contrary, it could make line education penetrate even deeper and produce more effective results. Combination of line education with other tasks such as enterprise management, etc., can enrich line education, make it lively and specific. Line education becomes tangible when it is conducted through the application of examples, reviewing of achievements, searching for problems, investigation of remnant poisons, displaying of perils, settling of accounts, and summing up of experience and lessons with close reference to class struggle and struggle between the two lines in the unit and with the personal experience of the masses.

Combination of line education with the work of strengthening enterprise management can make the contents of line education deepen incessantly as practical struggle develops; in the meantime, it can also enable the masses to draw a clear line of distinction specifically and realistically between the two lines in the enterprise, such as: the distinction between control, checking oppression and reasonable regulations and systems; the distinction between the "theory of productive power before everything else" and the development of socialist production; the distinction between capitalist "profit in command" and socialist business accounting; the distinction between "techniques first" and learning techniques for the sake of revolution, etc. This way of combining line education with the strengthening of the work of enterprise management can also effectively raise the consciousness of the masses in line struggle and make it possible to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in an overall manner. Thus we can see that the question of combination or no combination is one concerning whether we can make line education penetrate.

Whether to combine or separate line education from the work of managing enterprises well is a question of whether we can persevere in the Party's fine working style of combining theory with practice. Chairman Mao has always taught us to combine theory with practice. However, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i advocated formalism and pragmatism in a big way to interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Every comrade among us must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and closely combine line education with various other tasks to guarantee realistically the accomplishment of the various tasks of the Party.

To combine line education with the work of managing enterprises well we must pay attention to solving problems concerning ideology and knowledge as well as practical questions.

We must strengthen the Party's centralized leadership over economic work. The Party committee should consider as its routine work the question of how to combine line education with enterprise management, seriously study this question, formulate measures and assign personnel to implement them. We must find out what problems there are in connection with enterprise control in our units, such as in what way the remnant poison of the opportunist line practiced by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is manifested. We must

clarify problems to be solved, references to be made and methods to be adopted. We must make rational arrangements to insure that there is enough time for both line education and the work of consolidating enterprise management. We must solve one problem at a time during each period with key points properly stressed. At present we must first solve problems concerning enterprise management in our units which are most urgent and have the greatest influence.

However, some of the comrades find it difficult to combine line education with managing enterprise well. But, in reality, the situation is not so; as long as we determine the internal relation between line education and enterprise management and carry out our work realistically, we shall be able to do our various tasks better.

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BALLAD SINGER

Popular Blind Ballad Singer in China

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 9, 1972)

fiftyeight-year-old blind ballad singer han chi-hsiang in yenan, china's revolutionary heartland, is popular for singing and composing revolutionary ballads for the working people throughout the past 30 years. he is acclaimed by the masses as "a revolutionary fighter using his musical instrument as weapon".

he has lived long in the countryside, composed and sung many ballads portraying workers, peasants and soldiers in connection with the revolutionary struggles of different periods. he draws nourishment from the life and struggle of the working masses, his audience, and in return encourages their work and progress with his narration and singing. he accompanies himself on "san hsien", a traditional three-stringed plucked instrument, and performs, in the streets of yenan and in villages on its outskirts to the pleasure of the people.

han chi-hsiang has repeatedly studied chairman mao's instructions on literature and art during the cultural revolution and is more consciously carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. he frequently goes to the production teams and lives with the poor and lower-middle peasants, taking part in such productive labour as he can. he performs for the peasants during work breaks or after work. he toured over 40 production teams near yenan in 1969 and gave dozens of performances. in the autumn of 1970 he went to perform at one production team every day despite a dozen rainy days in a run.

this spring, when the yenan people did a great deal of farmland construction as a result of the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, han chi-hsiang went to a construction site. he composed and performed ballads on new people and new things which inspired the builders with revolutionary enthusiasm. he was impressed by the changes in two formerly backward villages. deeply moved by the villagers' heroic fight against nature, han chi-hsiang composed in cooperation with the poor and lower-middle peasants "new look in yanglaochuang village", "hsiaokou village learning from tachai" and other ballads that praise chairman mao's revolutionary line and criticise the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

han chi-hsiang constantly improves the content and melodies of his ballads, which are often carried on wall-newspapers in streets of yenan and villages or broadcast locally, and published in newspapers and journals.

han chi-hsiang's family had been hired hands for three generations. he became blind due to smallpox at the age of three because his family could not afford medical treatment. he turned a millstone for a landlord when he was eight. at the age of 13 he began to learn ballad singing, a popular folk art form in northern shensi, to make a living as a minstrel. young han chi-hsiang lived on the verge of starvation.

in 1940 during the war of resistance against japanese aggression han chi-hsiang, then 26, heard that the communist party had established a revolutionary base area not far from his home. with scathing hatred for the old society, he fled from hengshan county in shensi province under the reactionary kuomintang rule to yenan. educated by the party, he came to understand the revolution and the significance of serving the people.

chairman mao gave the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" in may 1942 and urged the revolutionary writers and artists to "go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle". in warm response, han chi-hsiang was determined, although blind, to take firm roots among the workers, peasants and soldiers and become a proletarian fighter in literature and art. with great revolutionary enthusiasm he composed new ballads in praise of the new life of the revolutionary base area. the association of artists and writers of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region assigned personnel to go with him to the countryside, record the ballads sung by him and help him revise them. from 1944 to 1949 he composed and adapted more than 40 ballads, some in cooperation with others. people in the border region liked his work.

after liberation, han chi-hsiang was elected chairman of the northwest china branch of the union of chinese ballad singers and story tellers and vice-chairman of the national union. he settled down in the city and gradually drifted away from the working masses and the heat of struggle. he composed fewer ballads. this departure from the direction pointed out by chairman mao began to worry him. he expressed his determination to go back to the countryside. the party organization agreed and he returned to yenan in 1953. he has lived most of the year in a remote hilly village, maintaining close ties with the labouring people. he has studied chairman mao's works hard, having learned braille in 1956.

han chi-hsiang has a deep understanding of rural life and is equally at home in local folk tunes, songs and tales. through his long time contact with the local people, he has collected rich material about their struggle and life. all this has laid a good foundation for his creative writing. he composed 130 ballads from the period of the anti-japanese war to the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. "clever girl liu chiao's reunion", a ballad he composed, became very popular in shensi, and later, throughout the country. it was based on the true story of a peasant girl who stubbornly resisted the marriage her parents had arranged for her and finally married the man of her choice. "a turn in my life", a narrative poem in autobiographical style, tells of his personal experience to remind the audience of the exploitation and oppression which new china has abolished. another ballad is called "people's communes are fine".

the people offer him material for creative work and encourage him to write still more and better. he said: "i will try my best to make my works serve as weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy. i'll serve the workers, peasants and soldiers heart and soul all my life."

SALT PRODUCTION

Northeast China Saltfields Hit 1972 Target

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 9, 1972)

saltfields in the northeast china province of liaoning fulfilled their 1972 plan in mid-july, or five months and 12 days ahead of schedule. more than 80 per cent of the salt produced is of top quality.

liaoning is one of the four major salt-producing areas along the coasts of northern china.

under the leadership of party organizations, the workers expanded the saltfields and improved equipment. this enabled them to start leading sea water into the evaporating pans two or three months earlier than preceding years.

popularization of advanced experience suited to local conditions helped increase output and improve quality. thus the yingkou saltfield set an all-time record by chalking up 98.6 per cent top quality salt.

DROUGHT AND WATERLOGGING

East China Hsien Ends Drought, Waterlogging

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 9, 1972)

the people of an east china county south of the yangtze river have transformed it in three years of hard work. the county got 6.9 tons of grain per hectare last year, outstripping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the communist party committee and the revolutionary committee of fanchang county in anhwei province were influential in the effort.

partly rolling land and partly low-lying areas, the county used to be vulnerable to drought and waterlogging. after the establishment of the county revolutionary committee in 1968, the committee leading members travelled all over the county to investigate rivers and barren hills. they noted that rainfall averaged more than 200 mm. in july when ten million of the forty million cubic metres of rain water in the mountain flowed into the low-lying areas. waterlogging was enhanced by the flood water from the yangtze river. after the investigation, they decided to build flood diversion projects and reservoirs.

in the winter of 1969 and the next spring, the county party committee organized more than 5,000 people from four communes to build four regulating sluice-gates on the ohsi river which used to run dry in a hot spell or overflow its banks whenever mountain torrents poured into it. the project freed 6,000 hectares of farmland along the river from both drought and waterlogging.

many people's communes and brigades undertook smaller water conservancy works. the sunshu commune built a reservoir by stages, gradually expanding its storage capacity and related irrigation facilities. in three years the commune completed 103 small water control works, ensuring good harvests year after year. despite a long dry spell last year, it reaped an average of 6.8 tons of grain per hectare.

in the past three years the county has also built a five-kilometre-long river dyke, dug seven new river channels and more than three hundred canals and ditches, and completed 36 small and medium-sized reservoirs and over 6,000 check dams and ponds. all this involved 14.7 million cubic metres of earth-and-stone work, equivalent to the total in the ten years preceding the cultural revolution.

the county has doubled the acreage that gives good yields in spite of drought or excessive rain. it has covered 3,500 hectares with trees. last year the number of pigs in stock was 40 per cent more than in 1970. the county caught 1,250 tons of fresh water fish.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Sydney for Home

(NCNA-English Sydney, Aug. 8, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here for home by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to australia.

the delegation is headed by chen yuan-kao, with cheng chi-hung and wang chuan-yao as deputy heads.

among the more than 100 people seeing the delegation off at the airport were k. bowler, international secretary of the australian table tennis association; d. mathews, president of the table tennis association of new south wales; mrs. d. parker, national secretary of the australia-china society; s. clare, president of the new south wales branch of the australia-china society; representatives of the victorian and south australian branches of the australia-china society; m. young, general secretary of the australian labour party; other australian friends and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese.

joseph forace, maltese high commissioner to australia and ambassador to the people's republic of china, and mrs. forace, and a. brazdaru, acting consul-general of romania in sydney, were also present at the airport.

the chinese table tennis delegation returned to sydney on august 5 after visiting perth in western australia. on the evening of the same day, joseph forace and mrs. forace gave a farewell banquet at the maltese club in honour of the delegation.

the chinese table tennis delegation on its part gave a party in sydney on the evening of august 6 to bid farewell to the australian friends and thank them for their warm reception of the delegation. among some 300 guests present were l. wharmby, national president, k. bowler, international secretary, of the australian table tennis association; d. mathews, president of the new south wales table tennis association; mrs. d. parker, national secretary, and s. clare, president of the new south wales branch, of the australia-china society; australian table tennis players and patriotic overseas chinese. many friends from melbourne and adelaide made special trips to sydney to bid farewell to the chinese delegation. e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), came to attend the reception from melbourne.

also present on the occasion were mrs. whitlam, wife of gough whitlam, leader of the australian labour party; l. murphy, leader of the opposition party in the senate; sir emmett mcdermott, lord mayor of sydney; members of parliament of the commonwealth of australia and members of the legislature of new south wales.

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joseph forace, maltese high commissioner to australia and ambassador to china, and his wife and a. brazdaru, acting romanian consul-general in sydney, were also present.

chen yuan-kao, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, said at the reception, "our visit in this country has not been long, but wherever we went we saw with our own eyes the friendly feelings of the australian people towards the chinese people." he expressed thanks to the patriotic overseas chinese for their enthusiastic reception and assistance.

l. wharmby, national president of the australian table tennis association, said in his speech: "this visit of the delegation from the people's republic of china has been an outstanding success." "there is no doubt that they came to australia to show us that they wanted to be friends, and there is no doubt that they have succeeded. and i am proud of the way in which the australian people have responded to this and have shown by their reception of the chinese delegation that they also want this friendship."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Kuo Mo-jo, Chu Ko-chen Meet British Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy, met dorothy mary hodgkin, professor of oxford university and biochemist, and her husband professor thomas hodgkin this evening. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned and scientific workers, including chou pei-yuan, shih ju-wei, yu li-chun, wu shih-chang, chen chi, wang ti-cheng, yen po-sheng, and liu kuei-wu.

later, kuo mo-jo and chu ko-chen gave a dinner in honour of the british friends.

CHINA AND BURMA

Tennis and Badminton Friendship Delegation of Union of Burma Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

the chinese badminton federation and the chinese tennis federation gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the tennis and badminton friendship delegation of the union of burma led by lieutenant colonel aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation.

among the guests at the banquet were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, and embassy officials.

present were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese badminton federation, the tennis federation and other organizations li meng-hua, kuo lei, mou tso-yun, yen cheng-chang, hsing jen-hsien, wei chien-yen, chen chih-cheng and chen fang, and chinese badminton and tennis coaches and players. chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan was present.

kuo lei, a leading member of the chinese badminton federation, spoke at the banquet. he said that the friendship visit to china of the burmese tennis and badminton teams would help promote tennis and badminton in china and burma and raise the level of play, and contribute to the growth of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

lieutenant colonel aye pe thanked the chinese friends for their hospitality. he said that the concern of the visiting delegation is not about wins or losses and that it aims at promoting the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries and sharing experience with chinese players. end item /

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Peking Ceremony Welcomes Burmese Tennis and Badminton Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the visiting tennis and badminton friendship delegation from the union of burma. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the burmese badminton team and the chinese team.

present at the ceremony and watching the matches were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs. before the ceremony, they met lieutenant colonel aye pe, leader of the burmese tennis and badminton friendship delegation, and u khin maung thaung, deputy leader of the delegation. present were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife who attended the ceremony and watched the matches.

also present at the ceremony and watching the matches were leading members of chinese departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, chou jung-kuo, yen cheng-chang and wang chih-fan, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan.

the stadium this evening was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and burma. above the rostrum were the national flags of china and burma. the hall was decorated with streamers reading: "a warm welcome to the tennis and badminton friendship delegation from the union of burma exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and burma exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

arm in arm, players of the two countries marched into the arena at 7:30 p.m. to the loud applause from 18,000 spectators. the band played the national anthems of china and burma. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs. wang meng, ho ying, aye pe and u khin maung thaung dismounted the rostrum and shook hands with the players of both sides and had pictures taken with them.

the chinese and burmese badminton players played two matches in men's singles and two in men's doubles. the burmese team fielded maung san myint, the national champion in men's singles, maung kyi nyunt, the runner-up, and maung wai nyunt, sai kham pan and maung aung kyaw win. the chinese team fielded hou chia-chang and tang hsien-hu, the champion and runner-up in men's singles at the 1972 national badminton tournament, and wu chun-sheng and yen tsun-tsai.

the burmese players showed all-round skills and agility and launched varying smashes. the chinese players combined powerful and speedy smashes with dropshots. the players of both countries showed stamina and courage. the thrilling contests drew warm applause from the grandstands.

results of the men's singles were: hou chia-chang defeated maung san myint 2:0 (15:3, 15:3), and maung kyi nyunt defeated wu chun-sheng 2:0 (17:15, 15:13).

results of the men's doubles were: tang hsien-hu and hou chia-chang, china's champions in the men's doubles at the 1972 national badminton tournament, defeated maung san myint and maung aung kyaw win 2:0 (15:4, 15:4), and wu chun-sheng and yen tsun-tsai defeated maung wai nyunt and sai kham pan 2:0 (15:3, 15:9).

the burmese tennis team will play the chinese team tomorrow afternoon.

this evening's ceremony and friendly matches were broadcast and televised live.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for East China City

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here by special train early this morning on an official visit to tsinan, capital of the east china province of shantung. they are being accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, also went on the visit.

with them on the visit were distinguished cambodian guests keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy; prince norodom sihamoni; prince norodom norindrapong; madame kou roun, and ambassador ang kim khoan and his wife.

seeing them off at the railway station were: samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth; ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, thiounn mumm and general duong sam ol, and their wives, and minister thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny's wife; and ambassador sien an's wife.

present were chinese premier chou en-lai; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; foreign minister chi peng-fei; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned han nien-lung, kuo lu, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, han hsu, liang feng and sun hao.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, is accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests to tsinan.

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CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

the cuban national women's basketball team led by jose flores villa wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chou chih-tung, shen yun-ao, lin chen, pai ping and hsin cheng, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

alfonso fraga perez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Ecuadorian Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to general guillermo rodriguez lara, president of the republic of ecuador, warmly greeting the anniversary of the independence of ecuador. the message reads as follows:

his excellency general guillermo rodriguez lara,
president of the republic of ecuador,

quito

on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of ecuador, i wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, my warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of ecuador.

may the government and people of ecuador win new victories in their struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty and their right over the 200 nautical-mile territorial sea, and to develop national economy.

may the friendship of the peoples of china and ecuador and the relations between the two countries grow and develop steadily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, august 9, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sun Ping-hua Meets with Japanese Friends in Kyoto

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 8, 1972)

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, met with some japanese friends during his stay in kyoto.

on august 4 sun ping-hua saw yoshitaka tsukamoto, chairman of the kyoto prefectural council for normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations and head of the museum, and 10 other japanese friends.

sun ping-hua also saw magosaburo yoshimura, head of the kyoto branch of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, hiroshi suekawa, well-known japanese jurist and honorary president of the ritsumeikan university, and some members of the kyoto prefectural assembly.

Responsible Personages of Japanese Mitsui, Sanwa and Sumitomo Enterprise Groups Meet with Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Sun Ping-hua

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 8, 1972)

the mitsui enterprise group of japan gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

present on the occasion were sueyuki wakasugi, general manager of the mitsui and co., ltd; renzo taguchi, general manager of ishikawajima-harima heavy industries co., ltd; jiro gonda, general manager of mitsui o.s.k. lines, ltd; misao kagami, general manager of sanki engineering co., ltd; keizo tamaki, general manager of tokyo shibaura electric co., ltd; shigenobu yamamoto, secretary director of the toyada motor co., ltd; kizo yasui, managing director of the toyo rayon co., ltd; sasaburo kobayashi, general manager of the japan steel works, ltd; goro koyama, general manager of the mitsui bank, ltd; shinpei omoto, general manager of the mitsui mining and smelting co., ltd; iwao iwanaga, managing director of the mitsui petrochemical industries, ltd; isamu yamashita, general manager of the mitsui shipbuilding and engineering co., ltd, toshio sueyosho, general manager of the mitsui toatsu chemicals, inc and others.

kaheita okazaki, responsible member of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, was also present.

hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office of china was also invited to the party.

earlier, sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, had met with responsible personages of some corporations of the sanwa and the sumitomo financial groups separately in the kansai area of japan.

they included tatsuo murano, president of the sanwa bank, ltd; yoshio tsuji, chairman of the nissho-iwai co., ltd; yukio aizu, vice-president of the hitachi shipbuilding and engineering co., ltd; koji asai, president of the sumitomo bank, ltd; hosai hyuga, president of the sumitomo metal industries, ltd; hisashi tsuda, president of the sumitomo shoji kaisha, ltd; and norishige hasegawa, president of the sumitomo chemical co., ltd.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

yuko mochizuki, socialist member of the upper house of the japanese diet and noted film actress, and her party left peking by air today for a visit to shanghai.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, lin lin, li fu-teh and shan ta-chi.

Hisao Kuroda and Other Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and socialist member of the lower house of the japanese diet, and other friends from the japanese socialist party shichiro hozumi, toshio tanaka, hisao ishino, nagao kato and yasutoshi akamatsu wound up their friendship visit to china and left here by air today for kwangchow on their way home.

they were seen off at peking airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, cning pu-chun, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, chou pin and wang yin.

yoshizo yasuda, a japanese friend in peking, was present.

Shanghai Junior Football Team Arrives at Yokohama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 9, 1972)

the shanghai junior football team led by chang chen-ya arrived at yokohama yesterday evening on the chinese ocean-going freighter "fengcheng". the team was invited by yokohama mayor kazuo asukada and the japan-china cultural exchange association. it received a warm welcome from over 1,000 japanese friends of various strata, korean residents and patriotic overseas chinese in japan.

present at the port to welcome the team were mayor kazuo asukada; bon shiraishi, torao miyakawa and kinkazu saionji, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association; teruaki sakata, executive director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); hiroshi wakabayashi, chief of general affairs of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; as well as eitaro okubo, takeshi ishizaki, susumu hirashima, isao yamamoto and other japanese friends of various circles.

also present on the occasion were pak ji hyong, vice-president of the sports association of korean residents in japan; po jen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents; and li tien-tu, chairman of the yokohama association of chinese residents.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and sheng shu-an, deputy leader of the visiting shanghai dance drama troupe of china were also present.

mayor kazuo asukada made a welcome speech. he said that yokohama citizens, the young people in particular, warmly welcome the visit of the team to their city. may the friendship between the peoples of japan and china last forever, he said..

chang chen-ya said in his speech that there exists a traditional friendship between the people of yokohama and shanghai. "we are very glad to have the opportunity to visit yokohama. we have come to renew old friendships and make new ones, to learn from the yokohama people and sportsmen", he said.

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CHINA AND MEXICO

First Mexican Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

eugenio anguiano roch, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united states of mexico to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

guillermo corona munoz, counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking, was with the ambassador on the occasion.

present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, and nan hsu, director of the protocol department, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and pacific affairs, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Congratulates Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, has sent a message of congratulation to the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries on the occasion of the convocation of the conference. the message dated august 7 reads in full as follows:

conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries,

georgetown

on the occasion of the convocation of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, i wish to express my congratulations to the conference.

the chinese government and people firmly stand together with the peoples of the third world and resolutely support the policy of independence, peace and neutrality pursued by the non-aligned countries. we hope that this conference will make new contributions towards strengthening the unity and cooperation of the asian, african and latin american peoples, opposing control, interference, subversion and aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposing racism, winning and safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty of the

small and medium-sized countries and developing the national economy of their countries as well as in other fields. may the conference achieve positive results.

chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

peking, august 7, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Banks Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

the delegation of the korean central bank and foreign trade bank with chi sin hyok, deputy managing director of the central bank, as its leader and pai byong ho, a department head of the foreign trade bank, as its deputy leader wound up its visit to china and left here by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china and general manager of the bank of china, and fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china. also present was li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here.

the korean embassy gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto's Children Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 9, 1972)

pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto's children benazir, mir murtaza, sanam-sema and shah nawaz left shanghai for home by air today at the end of their friendship visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by tang wen-lan, member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were wang chen, deputy department director of the chinese foreign ministry, mrs. abid, wife of colonel a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy in peking,

and riaz muhammad khan, third secretary of the embassy. they accompanied president bhutto's children to shanghai.

president bhutto's children arrived in shanghai on july 30 after visiting nanking and wuhsi. while in shanghai, they visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, industrial and agricultural units, a workers' housing estate, a dancing school and a children's palace.

they were honoured at a dinner given by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

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CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Receives Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 8, 1972)

peruvian president general juan velasco alvarado received pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, at the government building yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were general jorge fernandez, peruvian minister of energy and mines, rear admiral alberto jimenez, minister of industry and commerce, and general jose graham, head of the advisory committee of the president.

chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu was also present.

earlier, pai hsiang-kuo, accompanied by chiao jo-yu, called on general jose graham and general leonidas rodriquez, head of the national system in support of social mobilization. general jorge fernandez was present on the occasion.

on august 4, pai hsiang-kuo and all members of the chinese government trade delegation, accompanied by ambassador chiao jo-yu, separately called on general javier tantalean, minister of fishery, general miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of foreign affairs, and general francisco morales, minister of economy and finance.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

dutek marian, chairman of the olsztyn provincial branch of the polish-chinese friendship society, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during his stay in china as a guest of the china-poland friendship association, he visited factories and people's communes and viewed sites of historical interest in peking, shenyang, anshan and luta. when in peking, he was honoured at a dinner given by yang chun-mao, vice-president of the host association.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 8, 1972)

lieutenant colonel musa rabille god, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council (s.r.c.) and secretary of state for labour and sports, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese men's basketball delegation.

chinese ambassador fan tso-kai attended the reception.

among the more than one hundred people present were major osman mohamed ghelle, member of the s.r.c. and extraordinary commissioner of mogadishu municipality; mohamoud hassam, director general of sports, and osman ahmed, director of sports, of the ministry of labour and sports; ali ibrahim osman, president of the somali basketball association; other somali officials and sportsmen.

musa rabille god and chinese delegation leader chi ming-tao spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

on behalf of the ministry of labour and sports and the somali basketball team, musa rabille god presented gifts to the chinese delegation.

somali artistes entertained the guests with somali songs and dances, which were warmly received.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

China to Establish Permanent Mission to UN Office at Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 8, 1972)

_____ wang chung-li, chinese consul-general here, met georges palthey, assistant director-general of the u.n. office at geneva this afternoon, handing him a copy of the july 31 message from chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, to winspeare guicciardi, director-general of the u.n. office at geneva.

in the message minister chi peng-fei informed guicciardi of the chinese government's decision to set up "a permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office at geneva as well as to other international organizations in switzerland", and to appoint consul-general wang chung-li alternate representative of the permanent mission, who will assume charge of the new mission as acting representative.

then, assistant director-general palthey and consul-general wang chung-li had a friendly conversation.

the u.n. office at geneva this evening issued a communique announcing china's decision.

CHINA AND WHO

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Director General of World Health Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1972)

_____ chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met and had a friendly talk with dr. marcolino gomes candau, director general of the world health organization, mr. francisco j. dy, director for the western pacific of the w.h.o., and mrs. warner, assistant to the director general.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned ling chipg, hsu shou-jen, tien chin and chin hsiang-yun.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

First Performance of Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

a ceremony was held at the tiencniao theatre here this evening to inaugurate the china performance tour of the visiting "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia.

present at the ceremony were wu teh, head of the culture group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, shih shao-hua, member of the culture group, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, nikola radas, leader of the ensemble, and miloje popovic, deputy leader of the ensemble.

also present were milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

chang ying-wu, permanent council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, spoke at the ceremony. he said: the multi-national people of yugoslavia is a heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. they waged valiant struggles against foreign aggressors over a long period of time. the 'ivo lola ribar' is one of yugoslavia's well-known folk song and dance ensembles. during the anti-fascist war, the artists of the ensemble, with their militant songs and dances, contributed to the struggle against foreign aggression and in defence of national independence. we believe that the ensemble's current performances will acquaint us with the rich culture and art of the yugoslav people of various nationalities and the history of their heroic struggle. this will help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of our two countries. in conclusion, chang ying-wu expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples would continue to grow and be consolidated.

in his speech, ensemble leader nikola radas described how the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble had grown. he said that during the war years, the artists of the ensemble performed for soldiers at the front and the wounded in hospitals in the rear. after the war, the ensemble made many performance tours of various parts of the country to the welcome of the multi-national yugoslav people.

the ensemble leader expressed confidence that the ensemble's performance tour of china would further strengthen the friendship between the people of yugoslavia and china.

after the speeches, the yugoslav artists performed "the song of guerrillas" and "komit dance", which reflect

the fight of the yugoslav people against foreign aggressors, and other song and dance items full of national flavour. they sang in chinese the chinese song "the open road". their excellent performance drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, wu teh, shih shao-hua, yu chan, yang chi and ting kuo-yu, and oto denes and nikola radas went on stage and shook hands with the artists to congratulate them and presented them with a basket of flowers.

also present at the ceremony were leading members of organizations concerned yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chou chiu-yeh, yu hung-liang and liu hsi-lin.

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MODEL PLA UNIT

PLA Unit Won Popularity for Observance of Discipline and Care for People During Fighting in Liaohsi in Former Days; Continues the Hard Struggle Tradition During Stay in Liaohsi Today

- A certain unit of the PLA Liaohsi Garrison unfolds activity of education in revolutionary tradition, true to the nature of the people's army

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, August 10, 1972) In the course of an intensive study of the joint editorial, "Develop the Glorious Traditions," of the two newspapers and one journal of the Center, a certain unit of the PLA Liaohsi Garrison sent out over 100 visiting groups to a number of factories and mines, villages, offices and schools in Chinchou, Ihsien, Ch'aoyang, Hsingch'eng and other areas. With the battlefield of the fighting in Liaohsi in former years as a classroom, local old support-the-front models and support-army models and veteran cadres of the army unit as teachers, activities of education in revolutionary tradition were unfolded. A check was also made of observance of mass discipline of the army unit.

This unit participated in the battle of Liaohsi many years ago. Now it is again stationed in the area of Liaohsi. During the fighting on the battlefield of Liaohsi before, the fighters of the unit picked not a single apple when marching past an orchard with overhanging branches laden with the juicy fruit. When resting under the shade of date trees, they touched not a single date. Now the unit is again regularly garrisoned in the area of Liaohsi. It not only observes discipline strictly but also parts with its supply of water in times of drought and fights floods in times of waterlogging. It takes the initiative to help the masses develop production. The army unit was known for its observance of discipline and love for the

people during the fighting in Liaohsi in former days. Today it is known for its continuance of the tradition of hard struggle in its stay in Liaohsi. Its members often think of the well-being of the people and are warmly hailed by the masses.

When the joint editorial of the two newspapers and one journal of the Center, "Develop the Glorious Traditions," was published, the 1st company of a certain regiment awarded the glorious title, "Ichou Breakthrough Company" in the battle of Liaohsi was on a mission in T'ashan commune, Chinhsi hsien. Its members were sitting in a circle with local poor and lower-middle peasants listening to the radio. Many old poor peasants were moved to treat the young fighters with touching stories telling how in the battle of Liaohsi in the past, the army loved the people and the people supported the army.

Wang Yün-ch'eng, an animal feeder of the No. 6 production team of T'ashan brigade and a former support-the-front model, led everyone to the former site of a battle of interception in T'ashan. On the bank of the Yinma River (now known as Shengli River) where our army intercepted the enemy, he recounted the moving deeds of the PLA who earnestly observed the three major rules of discipline and eight points for attention. Old Wang said, "At that time, I had two plots of peanuts, one on the eastern bank and the other on the western bank of the river. Before the battle began, I had the peanuts dug out and sunned in the fields. When the fighting started, the PLA was on the eastern bank of the river and the Kuomintang reactionary army on the western bank. After the battle was over, the peanuts in the fields on the western bank were completely ruined. The peanuts on the eastern bank were left intact, remaining where they were." The lesson learned on the banks of Shengli River enabled the fighters of the 1st company to compare the two kinds of army and gain a deeper understanding of the army-building goals set for our army by Chairman Mao. The comrades of the 1st company revised its cherish-the-people pact and further unfolded observe-discipline and cherish-the-people activities.

In the penetrating unfolding of revolutionary-tradition education, many old cadres of the PLA units stationed in Liaohsi enthusiastically went down to the company-level units. Citing cases of personal involvement in the battle of Liaohsi, they regaled fighters with stories telling how our army fought amidst hardship and observed discipline and cherished the people in former years. The aim was to give education in traditions.

Lu Te-jung, deputy commander of the sappers battalion of a certain unit, was a fighter of this battalion during the battle of Liaohsi. In studying the editorial, Lu Te-jung again came over to the company to which he once belonged. Citing his personal experience, he gave the fighters an account of our army's glorious traditions. When the army unit was laying siege to Ihsien in the past, communication tunnels were dug outside of the city, some of them cutting across cabbage fields belonging to the masses. To leave the crops undamaged, members of the unit braving enemy fire rooted out the cabbages one by one and put them at one side. After the fighting ended, they filled and levelled the trenches and ditches and put the cabbages back where they

were before. The story of "cabbages moving house," which was once a favorite story among the troops, gave the fighters profound education.

To further act firmly on the joint editorial of the two newspapers and one journal of the Center, "Develop Glorious Traditions," the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Liaohsi recently aroused the commanders and fighters to sum up experiences seriously, and cited a number of advanced typical examples for their exemplary observance of mass discipline.

In May and June this year, a serious dry spell was witnessed where the 4th company of a certain unit was stationed. The only source of water was a well. The commanders and fighters of the 4th company consciously unfolded a "cherish-the-people and save water" activity. Every two persons shared the use of half a basin of water for washing face and then feet. The soiled water was then used for mixing cement. When the drought reached a more serious stage, the fighters walked several tens of li to haul water from elsewhere. The source of well water was spared for the masses of the garrison area.

When building roads, some units used dynamites for blasting mountains. When stones fell onto the fields of production teams, the fighters thought nothing of their own fatigue and insisted on removing jagged fragments of rock from the fields one by one. In some sections of roads, the road-bed was raised so that water was conducted with difficulty across it. The fighters made a point of building for the masses new water pipes or sinking new wells. Where some plots of arable land were requisitioned under unavoidable circumstances, the fighters spent their leisure hours hauling stone away and fetching mud to build "compensation fields" for the production teams.

The Party committee of the army unit cited these advanced units and called on the whole body of commanders and fighters to learn from them. The activity to observe discipline and cherish the people was stimulated toward more penetrating development.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

A New Page for the "Model of Discipline"

- Deeds of the 1st company of a certain unit of Anhwei Military District which develops the glorious tradition and safeguards the interest of the masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1972)

The 1st company of a certain unit of the Anhwei Military District is a model company that strictly carries out revolutionary discipline and safeguards the interest of the masses.

During the years of war, the superior leading organization granted the title of "Model Company in Combat, Discipline and Consolidation" to the 1st company as a result of its heroic fighting, strict observance of "the three mains rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and outstanding performance of other work. During the past 27 years and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, commanders and fighters of the 1st company inherited and developed the glorious tradition of strictly observing revolutionary discipline and loving the masses of people. In this way they wrote a new page of "model of discipline" with action.

Always Bearing the Interest of the People in Mind

Once when the 1st company came to a town for bivouac training, the local leaders and masses treated it as they did the New Fourth Army in the past: They cleaned up over ten workers' dormitories and two offices and offered them to fighters for their use. In the meantime, they also vacated one and a half buildings for the company headquarters. Upon seeing all these gestures, company commander Liu Hsi-lin was deeply moved and he recalled things that happened more than 20 years ago:

At that time the company was carrying out its mission at a certain place in a border area of the motherland. Although living conditions were difficult, comrades in the company tried not to increase the burden on the masses. Thus they went up the mountains to cut weed and bamboo to build sheds for themselves. When it rained they used tarpaulin to prevent leaking. He thought, "Now the conditions have improved. The more the masses of people show concern over us, the more we should bear their interest in mind. If we stay in their workers' dormitories and offices, that would affect their work, study and rest." So he went among the fighters and told them his way of thinking. Later everybody agreed to evacuate from the buildings.

However, the local leaders and masses refused to let the PLA evacuate and the latter succeeded in doing so only after the comrades in the company did repeated work on the former. Then they cleaned up two vacant warehouses themselves and moved in. Although the warehouses were not in good condition and the northwest wind blew right into them, the comrades thought this was consistent with Chairman Mao's teaching.

Later, before they left, the commanders and fighters again went out to pick up broken bricks to repair the holes around the warehouses. Upon seeing that the unit bore the interest of the people in mind in such a way, kept the difficulties for themselves and gave convenience to the masses, the local masses were deeply moved and said: "We must do our best to learn from the PLA."

Protecting the Crops of the Masses

One day in early winter the 1st company arrived at a village in a mountain for a rest after the 12-hour forced march and the cooking squad was preparing to cook the meal. Two of the new fighters volunteered to dig a pit for cooking purposes. But where was the pit to be dug? They thought it was more convenient to have it dug near the pond because it would be easy to dig that way and the location was convenient for washing vegetables, etc. But squad leader Yü Shih-lin came just as they were about to begin digging; so they told him about the plan. After inspecting the terrain, the squad leader did not indicate his opinion immediately but led these two new fighters to the foot of the hill opposite instead. On the way he said: "We must not only be able to sing 'Protect the crops of the masses; we must pay attention to this during marches and combat,' but also, and more important still, practice these words. Look, the masses have planted crops near the pond, if we dig pits there we shall be acting against their interest. We are soldiers of the people, therefore we must bear the interest of the people in mind, no matter what we are doing."

These words of the squad leader educated these two new fighters profoundly. As he was saying these words they arrived at the foot of the hill. He pointed at a slope filled with weeds and rocks and said: "Dig here." As he said so he began digging. It was naturally more difficult to dig on a slope, but they feared neither fatigue nor hardship. Soon the pits were ready and they began carrying bucket after bucket of water up there and started cooking. All comrades in the company saw what the cooking squad did and said: "The cooking squad always bears the interest of the masses in mind and observes mass discipline. It is an example for us to learn from."

"Like the New Fourth Army of Those Days"

Once a fire broke out in Chiakung production team when the 1st company had hardly settled down on the other side of Ch'ingi River. "Flames are an order to us!" Thus company commander Liu Hsi-lin and former deputy instructor Wu Shi-chin led the fighters of the entire company to the other side of the river. Developing the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they fought the fire without any regard for their own safety. After more than an hour's fire fighting, the fierce fire was extinguished and the lives and properties of the people were saved, but some of the cadres and fighters of the 1st company were injured.

Much obliged to the PLA, production team leader Chia came to the company on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants to present it with gifts of

meat, eggs, noodles, etc. The company commander accepted the letter of thanks but politely declined the gift of meat, eggs and noodles, etc. But the poor and lower-middle peasants insisted, finally company commander Liu was forced to explain the rule of "not taking one needle or one piece of thread from the masses." Then he accepted the meat, eggs and noodles but paid for them according to the market price. The production team leader and the poor and lower-middle peasants consented reluctantly.

But later the company discovered that the production team leader quoted too low a price for the eggs and noodles. Now what should they do? They said unanimously: "The more the poor and lower-middle peasants show concern over us, the more we should observe mass discipline and pay the difference." So the company wrapped the difference in paper and sent it to the production team together with a letter of thanks. But the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely refused to accept it. Thus the comrades repeatedly propagandized to them the teaching of "fair deal" in "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." They returned to the company only after the poor and lower-middle peasants agreed to accept the money.

In the course of carrying out discipline, the commanders and fighters of the 1st company were careful not only about important matters but also about small things. Once when the entire platoon was helping a production team to weed its fields and accumulate manure under platoon leader Li Ch'i-yin's command, they overstressed a piece of rope owned by the Hsü family and broke it. Some people said: "A piece of rope is nothing; we can have it re-connected." But platoon leader Li did not agree to this. He thought the PLA must be serious about the observance of mass discipline and must pay for whatever they damaged.

So he took leave to go to town to buy a piece of rope. As the shops ran out of ropes, platoon leader Li paid damages to Hsü in cash according to the price. But Hsü refused to accept it, so platoon leader Li spoke to him about the character of our Army and about the implementation of "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." It was then that Hsü was convinced and accepted the money reluctantly. Upon learning that the troops observed discipline and safeguarded the interest of the mass of people to this extent, some of the old poor peasants were very moved. They said: These soldiers of the people are like the New Fourth Army of those days.

Recently, after seriously studying the joint editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and the Hung-ch'i entitled: "Promote the Glorious Tradition," the commanders and fighters of the 1st company indicated: We must follow Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We advocate arduous struggle because arduous struggle is our political identity," further promoted the glorious tradition of our Army of arduous struggle, humility, prudence, voluntary observance of mass discipline and safeguarding of the interest of the masses, humbly learn from the masses of people, and fight for new victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (A reprint from Anhwei Jih-pao)

* * *

STUDY OF MARXISM

Read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's Books Seriously

- In their reading and study, cadres in the Peking Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau raise their ideological and theoretical standard and voluntarily use the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to grasp well the struggle between the two lines in the economic realm. In this way they push forward the development of revolution and production.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1972)

(According to NCNA) Systems under the Peking Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau persevere in organizing leading cadres of the factories to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously with close reference to reality and to raise to elevate their ideological and theoretical standard and increase their ability to differentiate genuine and false Marxism and raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of Peking Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau, following Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," stepped up study on the part of the Party committee members themselves as well as conducted cadres' reading classes on the basis of its existing system of short-term training of cadres by turns. During the past three years, all leading cadres in factories and enterprises under this bureau had an opportunity to take part in one term of study every year. Upon returning to their respectively factories, they used the same method to train cadres in the workshops of their factories by turns.

Propelled by reading classes for bureau and factory level cadres, the enthusiasm for study of the broad masses of basic level cadres in systems under the Chemical Industry Bureau swelled. They overcame difficulties such as busy working schedule and low cultural standard, etc., to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books. In this way a good habit of reading and studying seriously was cultivated.

Study further raised the consciousness of the leading cadres of many factories and enterprises in class struggle and line struggle. When problems were encountered in their work in the enterprise, they voluntarily use the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to conduct analyses, strove to understand and handle problems of class contradictions and class struggle correctly and distinguish contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those within the ranks of the people correctly according to the Party's basic line and various proletarian policies,

grasped the struggle between the two lines in the economic realm and pushed forward the development of revolution and production.

In the course of study cadres at various levels in the systems under the Chemical Industry Bureau penetratingly repudiated idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, resolutely eliminated idealist spirit, and strove to penetrate deep into the masses to step up investigation and study according to the viewpoint of practice first in order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Under the favorable conditions, the Party committee of Peking Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau promptly organized everybody to study seriously Chairman Mao's series of teaching such as "The people and the people alone are the motive force which make world history," "The masses are the real heroes," etc., and to repudiate energetically the preposterous theory of "heroes make history" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. In this way they further mobilized the initiative of the masses and promoted the development of revolution and production.

After the formation of the Party general branch of Peking Tire Works at the beginning of last year, the situation of revolution and production was very well throughout the works. However, the boiler room experienced the trouble of low water level three times which almost caused accidents. But why did this happen repeatedly? The Party general branch of this works held a meeting to study this question. In a review it discovered that after the first two incidents they only handled the situation according to reports. Although shortcomings were discovered and measures formulated, they failed to solve the problem. Thus it was decided to assign a deputy secretary of the Party general branch to take an investigation team to the boiler room to conduct investigation and study together with members of the Party branch of the workshop. A careful investigation revealed that the cause of the incidents appeared to be violation of the rules of operation but in fact the root lay in the fact that there were people spreading bourgeois ideas and fanning up anarchism; therefore it was a question of class struggle.

Thus they energetically grasped class struggle in the ideological realm, mobilized the masses to repudiate the extreme "Leftist" ideas spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and conducted education for the workers in socialist labor discipline. In this way the workers further raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and greatly developed their socialist initiative. This not only eliminated further incidents of this kind but also resulted in technical modifications on the boiler which helped to save coal as well as increase steam supply and reduce the intensity of manual labor.

Serious reading and study enables leading cadres at various levels in the systems under the Peking Municipal Chemical Industry to understand more profoundly the great significance of Chairman Mao's teaching "Correctness of the ideological and political line decides everything." They energetically grasp the struggle between the two lines in the economic realm, eliminate interference from erroneous "Left" and Right tendencies,

thoroughly implement the guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and enable revolution and production to develop vigorously.

During recent years Peking Municipal Agricultural Chemicals Works, which is under the Peking Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau, was developed from the processing of powders of agricultural chemicals to the production of synthetic agricultural chemicals and the number of workers and new equipment has risen greatly. Under this condition, the technical standard of the workers had to be elevated quickly before they can be adapted to the needs of production development. However, as a result of being influenced by extreme "Leftist" ideas spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, they dared not grasp production techniques because they were afraid of being condemned for the crime of putting "technique first" and "professional work in command." This affected normal production for a period of time.

Upon discovering this problem, the Party committee of the works began to organize the workers of the entire works from the end of last year to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings seriously and to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to make everybody understand that techniques always served a fixed political line and that to learn production techniques under the command of proletarian politics was for the development of socialist economy and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the Party committee, the works set up a leadership squad for technical education, formulated a plan for technical study, compiled some 100,000 words of materials for technical studies and set up a study class for technical education attended by the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee. In this way a mass upsurge of learning techniques for the sake of revolution was stirred up in the works, the technical standard of production of the broad masses of workers was elevated incessantly and activities of technical innovation was unfolded extensively. During the first half of this year, the quantity and quality of products manufactured in this works was further increased and, at the same time, the works also successfully trial-manufactured a high-quality and high-efficiency new herbicide during the first half of this year.

By persisting in reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, leading cadres at various levels in the systems under the Peking Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau have raised their own consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and developed an excellent situation in all the chemical industry systems. As a result, the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style developed deep-goingly. In 1971 the state plan for industrial production was overfulfilled and the output in that year was 26 percent over that of 1970. During the first half of this year the monthly state plans were again fulfilled every month and the total industrial output was 13 percent higher than that of the same period last year.

Recently the Party committee of the Chemical Industry Bureau organized cadres at various levels to conduct another serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching "We are sure to benefit from it if we continue for several years," conducted an extensive survey of the situation of the persistence in study by leading cadres at various levels, and dispatched personnel to units which did well in persisting in study to sum up and popularize their experience in the systems under the Chemical Industry Bureau so as to push the study of the leading cadres at various levels into penetrating development.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Leading Cadres of CCP Lihsien Committee Give Play To Fine Style of Arduous Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, August 9, 1972) By maintaining and giving play to the Party's fine style of arduous struggle, leading cadres of the CCP Lihsien Committee in Kansu Province have formed close ties with the masses and guaranteed the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since its establishment, the CCP Lihsien Committee has looked upon maintaining and giving play to the Party's spirit of arduous struggle as an important part of the content in the ideological construction of the hsien Party committee. The leading members of the hsien Party committee have conscientiously studied such writings of Chairman Mao's as "Report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP," and realized that arduous struggle is a glorious revolutionary tradition in our Party and a guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," they have appeared regularly among the people in the role of common workers, eating, living and laboring together with them, without giving way to ostentation and without going for special privileges, but maintained close ties with the people.

Kuo Ching-shan, a standing member of the hsien Party committee, who joined the revolution during the 2nd Revolutionary Civil War, regularly crosses mountains and rivers and goes deep into distant mountain regions for investigation and study. He has basically covered all the 394 production brigades in the whole hsien. Last summer, crops in the Ch'uanwang mountain region were ravaged by a severe hailstorm. Travelling day and night, Kuo Ching-shan hastened over mountains and valleys to get to the scene on time, helped the local people to develop active production and self-salvation work, and very quickly replanted the whole of the devastated summer and autumn fields. It was not until the ruined fields had been totally replanted and suitable arrangements had been made family by family for the livelihood of the commune members before he would leave the mountain region. In that year, not only was there no decrease in the grain production of Ch'uanshan mountain region, but it showed an increase over that of the previous year.

Wang Wei-ch'i, the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, was wounded in the leg during the Revolutionary War and was partially crippled. Still, when he settled down at a selected spot in Hsinchuangchuan production brigade of Yenkuan commune, he led the masses to level a rocky hill nicknamed the "Iron Dragon Ridge," and by filling up the land and preparing the field for planting, gave an impetus to the development of capital construction.

Since becoming the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, Nien Chi-jung, the secretary of the Party branch of Hochiachuang production brigade, of Yench'eng commune, has continued to maintain the characteristics of the working people. Each year, he spends one-third of his time working in the production brigade, carrying a shovel and going into the fields like any of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

With the pace set by the leading cadres of the hsien Party committee, the broad masses of cadres of this hsien all voluntarily go deep into the basic level to settle down at selected spots in production brigades. At present, all the 394 production brigades in the whole hsien have cadres settling down at selected spots. Because the cadres and the people are uniting together as one and resolutely implementing the proletarian revolutionary line and policies of Chairman Mao, production development is stimulated.

This hsien, situated in the Lungnan mountain region of Kansu, was almost inaccessible. In the past, whenever the construction of a highway in the mountain region was mentioned, everybody would cast their eyes upward, waiting for support from the state. At present, the broad masses of cadres, by giving play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have greatly stepped up the rate of highway construction in the mountain region. Since 1968, a total of ten highways totalling 188 kilometers have been constructed. The original plan called for an investment of 1,080,000 yuan, but actually only 440,000 yuan was spent. All of the 29 communes in the whole hsien, aside from two which expected to be opened to motor traffic by the end of this year, are open to motor traffic. Last year, in spite of the condition of severe drought, grain production still showed a 7.9 percent increase over the bumper harvest of 1970.

* * *

OLD WORKERS

Rely on Old Workers To Transform an Old Mine

- An investigation by T'ungkuanshan Mine, T'ungling municipality, Anhwei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1972)

T'ungkuanshan of three years ago was dubbed by some people "an old mine past its golden age with old people and old equipment." Now T'ungkuanshan is "an old mine radiating the revolutionary spirit with old people and old equipment." How has this change taken place? One important bit of understanding obtained by the Party committee of the mine is this: In transforming the old mine, we must rely upon the old workers. Workers were aroused to criticize the one-sided viewpoint of seeing only the unfavorable factors of the old mine and not its favorable ones. Everyone realized that "the decisive factor is man and not material." Old people have experience aplenty and methods aplenty. Only by relying on old workers can we improve old equipment and transform the old mine.

For three years, the Party committee of the mine has closely relied on the old workers (who made up 70 percent of the total work force) in educating young workers and uniting with intellectuals in an effort to expand and transform the mine. The old mine was enabled to change its old features and make a new contribution. Its output for 1970 showed an increase of 38.8 percent compared with 1969 and that for 1971 an increase of 16.2 percent against 1970. The output last year was seven times that in 1953 after the resumption of production. For the first quarter of this year, the production plan was again overfulfilled.

Rely on Old Workers To Tap New Mineral Resources

By the reckoning of the original design, this mine would have been exhausted by 1969, with its life near its end. Therefore, prospecting for new deposits became the key to the tapping of the mine's potentialities. The Party committee of the mine aroused all its workers to unfold a spectacular campaign to look for mineral deposits and report their discovery. Leading comrades of the mining area of Small T'ungkungshan originally thought that its resources had been exhausted. Old worker Yü Chia-hsüeh who had worked here for over ten years knew the situation like the palm of his hand. He led fighters to a supposedly worked out area deep as the "cave of the dragon." He judged by his past experience that here could be extracted hidden ore left untapped before under the influence of the erroneous idea of going for the easy-to-handle mine and not the hard-to-manage one. He found that the passage to the tunnel had been blocked. True to the revolutionary spirit of facing hazards undaunted, he hitched himself to a safety rope at the waist and eased himself down a rope ladder.

Through a hole, he crawled into the "dragon's cave." By overcoming multiple difficulties, he made a survey. At last, he discovered a rich mineral deposit.

By thus relying on the rich practical experience of the old workers and on the efforts of the whole body of workers, not a small number of new ore bodies were discovered in some so-called worked out mining areas. The Paoshan Mining Area was considered before the great cultural revolution a place "barren of treasure" and closed down. But here the mine prospecting team discovered treasure in abundance--over 200,000 tons of rich minerals. The Pishan Mining Area was originally considered close to being worked out. Yet here the mine prospecting team found quite a large deposit of ore. Up to now, T'ungkuanshan Mine originally dismissed by some people as "an exhausted mine" revealed many new sources of minerals. In the past two years, 500,000 tons of ore were extracted for the state. On the basis of the now considerably expanded production scale, the mine could be exploited for another ten years or more.

Rely on Old Workers To Crack Open "Forbidden Mining Areas"

Due to the high sulphur content of the ore and its susceptibility to being oxidized, the Sungshu Mining Area of this mine often burst into flames spontaneously. It was called a "fire area." From 1952, thought was given to the problem of exploiting this "fire area." However, due to interference from the revisionist enterprise-building line, leading cadres of the mine deviated from reality and from the masses. Though one exploitation program after another was put forward with methods ranging from what was known as filling to breaking down one layer after another, killing the fire with mortar, etc., yet one test after another ended up on failure. At last, the mining area was dismissed as a "forbidden area" and closed down.

After an upsurge was brought about in the tapping of an old mine's potentialities, the old workers were determined to experiment with the exploitation of the "fire area." The Party committee of the mine resolutely supported the old workers in their suggestion. A "three-in-one" exploitation experiment group was organized. The comrades of the experiment group crawled into an old mining site with a high temperature of 40 to 50 degrees and a choking pall of sulphur smoke, on an experimental exploration. In the light of his work experience of 15 years with the "fire area," old worker Wang Lai-chin summed up lessons drawn from previous failures. He thought that the "fire area" was not conquered before mainly because of failure to lay hold of the features of the high-sulphur mine. The extraction area was made too big and the extraction time too long, so that the ore body became fully oxidized and burst into flames easily.

After studying the old worker's experience, everyone put forward a new exploitation program. The extraction site was considerably narrowed and the extraction time considerably shortened. A bid was made for the extraction of ore before a fire outbreak. The "three-in-one" experiment group adopted the "three violent" methods of digging forcibly, extracting forcibly

and hauling forcibly. After fighting amidst hardship, they cut the usual mining period of three months in an area to half a month now. Before a fire outbreak, ore was extracted. Thus the "forbidden area" became a "main mining area." Mineral output accounted for one quarter of the whole mine's production.

Rely on Old Workers To Improve Old Equipment

This mine's main equipment was mostly produced between the thirties and the fifties. Under the influence of the past erroneous idea of "paying more attention to utilization than to maintenance and repairing," the practice of "effecting repairs only after a breakdown and throwing away a machine beyond repair" was followed. A lot of "sick" equipment was in use. Many rickety and faulty machines were written off as junk. In the course of tapping an old mine's potentialities to the full, the Party committee of the mine closely relied on the old workers. With the help of engineering and technical personnel, the Party committee strengthened equipment maintenance forces and unfolded a technical innovation campaign. "Sick" equipment in operation was "restored to health." Ramshackle and faulty machines were brought back to life.

An important piece of equipment for mining is the rock-drilling machine. Due to lack of spare parts, half of the drilling machines were written off as junk. This interfered with the effort to transform the old mine. Old worker Ma Yü-lun and others on their own initiative suggested using their own hands to put the discarded drilling machines "back to life." The Party committee showed resolute support for them and organized in time a technical group for repairing and restoring drilling machines. The comrades of the technical group resolutely expressed the determination, "We will not turn to others for help. Nor will we sit down to a ready meal. We will break through the equipment barrier and make a new contribution."

Thanks to their adroit skill and rich experience, by adopting the formula of relying mainly on indigenous means and combining both indigenous and modern methods, they at last overcame multiple difficulties involving raw materials and technology. Successfully trial-manufactured were four main parts including the drilling machine piston. After careful repairs by them, over 200 drilling machines that had long been unused were again successively thrown into the fight in a major mining battle.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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Give Play to Old Workers' Backbone Role

by

Kung-yeh P'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1972)

Relatively long tempered in revolution and production, old workers have not only a wealth of practical experience but also, generally speaking, a relatively high ideological consciousness. Therefore, the socialist enterprise must "wholeheartedly rely on the working class" and especially make a point of relying on the old workers. T'ungkuanshan provides a relatively good example in this respect.

At present, some enterprises leave something to be desired in their system of production and in the quality of their products mainly because they have not properly relied on old workers. This is a manifestation of the remaining pernicious influence of the idea of negating the role of old workers spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In the current criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we should strictly criticize this ultra-"Left" idea and seriously rectify the erroneous practice of not relying on old workers. We must promote those old workers with high political consciousness, ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm and rich practical experience to basic-level enterprise leadership posts. We must assure the old workers of a voice in production and try to change as soon as possible the situation of not calling into play old workers' proper role in production.

Firm implementation of the policy toward old workers is an important part of the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort in enterprises. It has to do with the various aspects of the effort to strengthen Party leadership over economic work. It especially bears on the healthy growth of the younger generation in the ideological and technical fields.

Practice of many years shows that to strengthen the cultivation and education of young workers, we must needs rely upon old workers. The Party organization of an enterprise must teach young workers to understand that compared with old workers, they have a gap to fill both ideologically or technically and must "learn from the elite old workers" in line with the great leader Chairman Mao's directive. They must first acquire the latter's ideological style and at the same time acquire their operational skills. To that end, we must seriously solve the problem of the relations between masters and apprentices and establish firmly a "respect-master-and-love-apprentice" system. Apprentices must humbly learn from masters and masters must impose strict demands on their apprentices. Only in this way can we guarantee the handing down of the older generation working class' revolutionary thinking, fine style and good skills. And only in this way can we guarantee the development of an enterprise with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Of course, old workers cannot stay in the rut or stand still. They also have a problem of continuously heightening their consciousness. They should humbly learn through practice and acquire the young workers' strong points. Only by gearing their own thinking to a ceaselessly changing situation can they give play to their backbone role.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Central China's Administrative Region Sets Up More Commune Clinics

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 10, 1972)

mountainous nanyang administrative region in central china's honan province has reinforced its clinics at the commune level in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

the number of medical and health workers increased 41 fold between 1949 and 1966. but most of them were assigned jobs in towns and county seats. this was because the leadership was influenced by the revisionist line.

things have changed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. over the past years, the regional and county revolutionary committees have allocated 75 per cent of the medical funds and 70 per cent of the medicine to the countryside.

the committees see to it that the clinics are rationally distributed so that patients, especially those in remote or mountain villages, can get prompt treatment. an example is the clinic of the chingtai commune which, since being reinforced in personnel and medicine three years ago, has treated 1,700 cases. but for this, these cases would have had to be handled by the county hospital.

clinics in general have between 30 and 50 beds. they can make x-ray examinations and laboratory tests, perform operations for acute abdomen ailments and handle some difficult cases including excessive bleeding. in the past three years and more, clinics in 25 people's communes have performed nearly 10,000 successful operations including gastrectomy and gastrobrosis.

medical workers of the commune clinics have helped production brigades train "barefoot doctors" and impart medical knowledge. one such clinic in a county ran short-term training classes and trained around 90 barefoot doctors who can treat some common and recurrent diseases. the clinic also collects and plants medicinal herbs with the help of the masses. the commune has set up 171 small dispensaries to meet its own needs.

BANK SAVINGS

North China Hsien Peasants Have More Bank Savings

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 10, 1972)

three quarters of the peasant households in hsiyang county in the north china province of shansi have bank savings. tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is situated in the county. total peasant bank savings at the end of january this year were 50 per cent above the same 1971 period and six times that of the same 1967 period.

bank savings have increased with each passing year with the growth of production, the expansion of the collective economy of the rural people's communes and the rise of commune members' incomes.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees in hsiyang county have led the commune members in launching the movement to learn from tachai. this has promoted advances in farm production. total grain output in 1971 was almost treble that of 1966. the grain delivered as tax in kind and sold to the state that year equalled the total 1966 grain output.

in addition, the county has made great efforts to develop a diversified economy. communes and production brigades planted large numbers of walnut, pear, peach, apple and other fruit trees. they have succeeded in growing cotton on large tracts of land in the past few years. the county and its communes and production brigades have also run small local industries and set aside big sums of public accumulation funds.

in old china the peasants of this county in the taihang mountains were poverty-stricken and ate only bran and wild vegetables most of the year. savings were out of the question. liberation brought them political emancipation and their living standards have improved as farm output grows.

up to the end of january this year more than 300 peasant households had savings ranging from 500 to 2,000 yuan. hsu pai-hsiao, a commune member of lichiachuang commune, has had money to spare every year and now has bank deposits plus a bicycle and a sewing machine although he has a big family of ten. before liberation he fled famine in hopei province and came to hsiyang. he became a hired hand for a landlord but could not feed the other five members of his family who, half-starved, went begging.

the peasants are deeply moved by the changes in their life since liberation. they feel from the bottom of their hearts that they owe their present-day happiness to chairman mao's revolutionary line and socialist new china. taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade as example, they cherish the state and the collective and firmly carry out chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they practise diligence and frugality and are eager to put in savings to support socialist construction.

TEA GROWING

China Opens More Tea Gardens

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

china's tea acreage has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the past few years traditional tea-producing provinces, mostly in southern china, have improved old gardens while opening new ones covering from 6,000 to tens of thousands of hectares in each province. they include hunan, chekiang, yunnan, hupeh, kwangtung, kweichow, szechwan, fukien and anhwei provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

some areas in northern china like shantung and honan provinces that never grew tea now have tea gardens. tea is successfully grown in a number of places on the tibetan plateau.

tea-picking has begun in many new gardens thanks to careful management over the past few years. this year's spring tea harvests were good. by the end of june, the amount of tea sold to the state was 14 per cent bigger than that for the same period of last year.

china's tea output for 1971 was 46.6 per cent more than in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

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AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIANS

South China Hsien Trains Peasant Technicians

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 11, 1972)

a new agro-technical school in huahsien county of south china's kwangtung province is training peasant technicians for people's communes.

set up in june last year, it has around 400 students selected from among peasants or educated young people who volunteered to work in the countryside. it has turned out 140 graduates who are now working in the communes they came from. these people reinforce the 8,000 poor and lower-middle peasants, agro-technicians and cadres engaged in scientific experiment. every brigade in the county now has a peasant-turned technician.

the agro-technical school in huahsien county is one of such schools in various counties of the province. as the mass movement for scientific experiment gained momentum in the rural areas of the province, many counties felt the need to run their own agro-technical schools. the province achieved an annual grain yield of six tons per hectare in the past two years, outstripping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the school's lessons deal chiefly with problems arising in local farm production. it has courses on cultivation of rice, wheat, peanuts and sugarcane, the major crops in huahsien county, and seed breeding, soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer and plant protection. the teaching material combines basic theory with local experience in production and research. the students take part in scientific research and production, in addition to classroom study. they find it easier to learn in this way.

while giving training in farming technique, the school pays attention to education in ideology and political line and the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, cultivating among the students a complete devotion to the interests of the people.

pi ping-yun from the tungfeng brigade studied plant protection in the school. she returned to the brigade last may and forecast the life cycle of the rice stalk borer accurately. the brigade organized the masses to kill the larvae in time, ensuring a bumper early rice harvest this year.

hsieh chen-hsin, another graduate, discovered that some rice shoots in a production team were not growing well. at his suggestion, the team dug ditches to drain excess water. four to five days afterwards, all the shoots showed improvement.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Hofei, Thriving New Industrial City in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 11, 1972)

two thousand year old hofei city, capital of anhwei province in east china, is a new industrial city. factory buildings and blocks of houses flank the wide streets and industrial and agricultural products are going out from the docks and railway stations to other parts of the country.

before liberation, under the rule of the feudal classes and kuomintang reactionaries, the city was a scene of misery. the houses were dilapidated and beggars crowded the streets. on the eve of liberation, it was still a consumer city with only a few cigarette factories, rice mills and oil presses. now it has metallurgy, machinery, textile, chemicals, electronics and other industries to supply the province and other places.

even iron for making sickles and hoes had to be brought in before liberation. encouraged by the general line for building socialism, the people of the city in 1958 began a mass movement for making steel. within four months they built a number of small blast furnaces and converters and set up the hofei steel plant, providing the city with its first iron and steel production. the steel plant has

since become an iron and steel complex including iron and steel smelting, steel rolling, coke making, and refractory materials. steel output has increased 20 fold, varieties 10 fold and specifications of rolled steel 17 fold including steel sheets.

even such daily necessities as toothpaste had to be supplied by other places. now the city turns out more than ten thousand varieties of light industrial products. the former hand-operated looms have been replaced by spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing mills with a total of 115,000 spindles. there are also some small knitwear mills and silk mills. the anhwei general spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing mill is one of the country's major textile complexes. the mill has adopted the silicon control technique for printing and dyeing which has raised efficiency and reduced labour intensity. the workers have also adopted a bio-chemical method which purifies nearly ten thousand tons of mill waste water everyday for irrigation.

hofei now has a fast expanding machine-building industry. among its more than 210 major machinery products are metal-cutting machine tools, forging machines, presses, equipment for the chemical industry, medical apparatus, meters and instruments, tractors, electric motors and lorries. the output value of one machinery plant in 1970 was more than 120 times the total 1949 industrial output of the city.

equally impressive has been the increase in the city's power supply since liberation. the hofei power plant, equipped with only a 48-kilowatt generator before, now has a 50,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. the new project, including the construction of the factory building as high as a 15-storeyed mansion and the installation of the 170-ton generating set, was completed in a matter of ten months during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

city construction has proceeded systematically in keeping with the growth of production. more than 160 kilometres of asphalt roads have been built since liberation. narrow lanes through which a lorry could hardly pass have been replaced by a 15-metre-wide boulevard, lined with trees and multi-storeyed buildings, running east to west across the city proper. around the city centre, the department store and other commercial buildings are open day and night.

hofei city is now ten times as big as it was before liberation. the working people who lived in hovels before have all moved to new homes. most families in hofei have radio sets and bicycles and many have sewing machines.

there are eight universities, more than 40 middle schools and 170 primary schools. they are all open to the working people who were barred from school before. the number of college students is more than double that of primary school pupils before liberation. the famous self-taught folk song writer and singer yin kuang-lan, who was sold as a child-bride in old china, went to school after liberation. she now teaches in anhwei university.

twelve modern hospitals now serve the city. they have among them about one hundred times as many beds as the sole and poorly equipped hospital in old hofei. besides, factories, suburban people's communes and neighbourhoods have their own hospitals and clinics.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Embassy Gives Reception for Visit to China of Algerian University Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking, gave a reception in the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the national university football team from algeria.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chen pei-min, li wen-chung, liu kuang-ya and chao hsi-wu, and chinese football coaches and players.

also present were mansouri salah, leader of the algerian team, and all members of the team.

the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese and Chinese Tennis Teams Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

the burmese tennis team had friendly matches with the chinese team at the peking gymnasium here this afternoon.

watching the matches were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned li meng-hua, chen chih-cheng, yeh cheng-chang and wang chih-fan.

present were lieutenant colonel aye pe, leader, and u khin maung thaung, deputy leader, of the tennis and badminton friendship delegation of the union of burma, and officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

chinese and burmese tennis players this afternoon played three matches in men's singles and two in men's doubles. following are the results: hsu mei-lin (china) vs. than ngwe (burma): 2:0; lu cheng-yi (china) vs. maung maung lay (burma): 1:2; peng chih-yuan (china) vs. maung than htut (burma): 2:0; hsu mei-lin/peng chih-yuan vs. maung maung lay/maung than htut: 2:1; and lu cheng-yi/ku ming-hua (china) vs. maung tin aung cho/maung aung htay (burma): 2:0.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in East China City

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 10, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here from peking by special train this morning on an official visit. they are being accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. with profound friendship for the heroic people of cambodia, 100,000 people lined tsinan's main streets to give the distinguished cambodian guests a rousing welcome.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, arrived by the same train.

the city was alive with warm expressions of the militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. streets were gay with multi-coloured banners. the joyous crowds assembled at the railway station and along the main streets hours before the arrival of the distinguished guests.

with samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit were: minister keat chhon; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy; prince norodom sihamoni; prince norodom norindrapong; madame kou roun; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife.

welcoming the cambodian guests at the railway station were: yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army; yuan sheng-ping, political commissar of the p.l.a. tsinan units and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chang chih-hsiu, pai ju-ping and su yi-jan, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and hsu hung-yun, chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee.

the special train pulled in at 9 a.m. amid resounding cheers. yang teh-chih and other local leaders went forward and cordially shook hands with samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests when they alighted from the train. school children rushed up to present samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary with bouquets. workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, students and artists beat drums and cymbals and danced and cheered. they hailed the great victories won by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the success of samdech sihanouk's recent visit to five european and african countries.

samdech sihanouk, accompanied by yang teh-chih and hsu

hsiang-chien, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by hsu hung-yun and chang chih-hsiu's wife ting ya-hua drove to the guest house in open cars. the more than 5-kilometre-long route leading to the guest house was thronged with people singing and dancing and waving the national flags of china and cambodia, bouquets and coloured streamers. they shouted: "a warm welcome to samdech sihanouk exclamation" "salute the cambodian people, the valiant fighters exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk kept waving back.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, accompanied the distinguished guests to tsinan. his wife yang ling, who had arrived earlier, was at the railway station to welcome the guests.

Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 10, 1972)

the shantung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

attending were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, yuan sheng-ping, political commissar of the p.l.a. tsinan units and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chang chih-hsiu, pai ju-ping and su yi-jan, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and hsu hung-yun, chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee, as well as kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife.

yang teh-chih spoke at the banquet, which was alive with expressions of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. on behalf of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shantung and the people of the province, he expressed warm and high respects to the distinguished cambodian guests and warmly congratulated samdech norodom sihanouk on the success of his recent visit to five european and african countries. he wished the heroic people of cambodia, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech sihanouk as its chairman, new brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

yang teh-chih said: the people of china and cambodia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. they encourage and support each other in their common struggle against imperialism. their hearts are always linked. firmly following our great leader chairman mao's teaching, we the people of shantung, like the rest of the chinese people, regard it our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the people of cambodia and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are determined to support their just struggle with achievements in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". we'll always unite, fight and win victory togetner with the cambodian people.

samdech sihanouk then spoke. he said: the fraternal sentiments shown by the people of shantung bore out the profound friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples. the hearts of our two peoples are linked togetner. we firmly believe that no force whatever can separate the khmer people from the fraternal chinese people.

samdech sihanouk introduced ieng sary as an outstanding representative from the interior part of cambodia to the people present and described the recent victories won by the cambodian people. he said: the cambodian people have liberated more than 80 per cent of the territory. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in phnom penh have suffered heavy defeat, and the cambodian people have grown in strength through fighting. the initiative of war is still in our hands, and we are confident that we shall be victorious provided we persist in struggle.

accompanied by yang teh-chih and hsu hsiang-chien, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests this afternoon made a trip to the paotu spring and taming lake, scenic spots in tsinan.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Fetes Cambodian, RSVN Delegation to Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Aug. 10, 1972)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to guyana nieh kung-cheng gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries being held here.

chan yoqran, head, and van piny, deputy head, of the cambodian delegation; vo anh tuan, deputy head of the south vietnamese delegation; and members of the two delegations were present.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 10, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo arrived here from peru at noon today for a friendly visit to chile.

the chinese guests were welcomed at the airport by roberto sanchez, representative and adjutant of president salvador allende; gonzalo martner, director of the presidential planning office, and ernesto torrealba, executive secretary, and luis moya, deputy executive secretary, of external economic relations.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

Chilean Foreign Minister Meets Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 10, 1972)

chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda today met personnel of the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and had a cordial talk with them.

luis orlandini, vice-minister, and enrique carballo, sub-director of protocol, of the chilean foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

also present was ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile.

CHINA AND GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE

Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

the delegation of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde led by its general secretary amilcar cabral wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations wen yeh-chan, wang chuan-pin, lu kuei, wang yueh-hsi, hu li-peng and chi pao-shu.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

GYMNASTICS TEAM

Chinese Gymnastic Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic team with lu wen-chun as its leader and yin hsi-nan and chen hsiao-chang as its deputy leaders returned to peking by air today after a friendship tour of yugoslavia, romania and syria.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned yu pu-hsuen, li hsi-ling and lin ai-li, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, and mihajlo hornjak, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Gives Farewell Performance in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 9, 1972)

the visiting shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave its final performance at the ueno cultural hall here this evening.

the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" were presented to an audience of over 2,400. a warm, friendly atmosphere prevailed in the hall.

in the cultural hall, a long corridor of friendship was formed by flower baskets presented to the shanghai dance drama troupe by various friendly japanese organizations and art circles, as well as korean and chinese residents in japan.

present at the performance were kenzo nakajima, director general, and don shiraishi, standing director, of the japan-china cultural exchange association; tomoo hirooka, director, and kenichi hasegawa, standing manager, of the daily "asahi shimbun".

among the audience were also kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors; yoshio sakurauchi, chairman of the political affairs investigation committee of the liberal-democratic party; zentaro kosaka, chairman of the l.d.p. council for normalization of japan-china relations; mayor of yokohama ichio asukada and his wife; and diet members ichitaro ide, hideji kawasaki and bunzo hinomiya.

present also were people from various circles including seimin miyazaki, makoto ichikawa, teiji hagiwara, heigo fujii, tatsuzo mizukami, sueyuki wakasugi, hosai hyuga, torao miyakawa, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, chojuro kawarazaki, shizue kawarazaki, koreya senda, teruko kishi, sawako ariyoshi, hideomi tsuge, saburo tamura, shuichi kato, nobuo danno, tokuji wakasa and mibo nagato.

kan wen-fang, chairman, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

chang chen-ya, leader, and su fu-chuan, deputy leader, of the shanghai junior football team, were present.

some foreign diplomats and journalists in tokyo also watched the performance.

sun ping-hua, leader, tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan, deputy leaders, of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, accompanied the japanese friends at the performance. they had cordial and friendly conversations with the japanese friends from the political, economic, cultural and art circles during the interval.

at the end of the performance kenzo nakajima, tomoo hirooka and others went up the stage to congratulate

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the artists who were presented with bouquets by a group of young women amidst warm applause.

after the curtain falls, many among the audience asked the artists for their signatures. members of the matsuyama ballet troupe and the naguruma troupe and japanese friends helping in the stage work went to the backstage to congratulate the chinese artists, shaking hands with them and embracing them warmly.

after the chinese artists returned to their hotel, they had dinner with japanese friends from the japan-china cultural exchange association, the "asahi shimbun", members of the matsuyama ballet troupe and the naguruma troupe, and bus drivers and guides. there were dancing and singing, and the dinner became a grand soiree of china-japan friendship.

the shanghai dance drama troupe returned here on august 6 after performing at kyoto.

some of its members had a get-together with over 1,000 young japanese friends in itabashi ward on august 7.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Kuo Mo-jo, Chang Wen-chin Meet Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with victor reyes, vice-president of the mexican association for friendship with people's china, and his wife, and hilda barocio, executive member and treasurer of the association, and his daughter.

present on the occasion was mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wu fan-wu, yueh tai-heng, chen hai-feng and ma chia-chun.

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

hsiung hsiang-hui, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united states of mexico, presented his credentials to mexican president luis echeverria alvarez yesterday.

president echeverria and ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui had a friendly conversation.

the chinese ambassador was accompanied by counsellor li shan-yi and commercial counsellor chuang pu-sheng of the chinese embassy on the occasion.

present on the occasion on the mexican side were: minister of foreign affairs emilio o rabasa, presidential secretary hugo cervantes, presidential chief of staff general jesus castaneda, and director and vice director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs joaquin bernal and jaime pena.

ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui arrived in mexico city on august 3. he was received by mexican foreign minister emilio o rabasa on august 7.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ship Inspection Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

the three-member delegation for cooperation in ship inspection from the democratic people's republic of korea led by ryang pung sok, a bureau director of the ministry of land and sea transport, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off was pai chun-ching, director of the water transport department of the chinese ministry of communications. also present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i., and han ju ro, commercial counsellor, of the korean embassy in peking.

Korean Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

a 20-member friendship visiting group to china from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today. the leader of the group is kim jae dok, vice-chairman of the north hwanghae provincial people's committee, and its deputy leader is ma sa.g hwa, deputy bureau director of the ministry of finance.

welcoming the guests at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching and tai chih-chao.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

General Association of Chinese Residents in Vietnam Condemns US Air Raids on Populated Areas in Haiphong

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 10, 1972)

the general association of chinese residents in viet nam issued a statement on august 3 strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for successively bombing densely populated areas in haiphong, thus causing heavy casualties to the people there including chinese residents, according to vna.

the statement says, "on july 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31, u.s. imperialism sent large numbers of aircraft to carry out destruction bombing against haiphong. these aircraft rocketed and dropped hundreds of destructive bombs on downtown districts, schools, hospitals and populated areas on the outskirts of haiphong. from july 29 to 31 u.s. aircraft rained bombs on the hai ly and le chan precincts where live large numbers of chinese, and caused heavy casualties and great material losses to them."

"such a barbarous and inhuman crime of the nixon administration has shown to the world public how brazen its claim that it does not bomb population centres, dykes and dams is," the statement stresses.

it energetically denounces and condemns this act of genocide before the public at home and abroad, and calls upon the peace- and justice-cherishing nations throughout the world to act resolutely to check the hands of the murderer.

the statement adds: "the u.s. barbarous bombing of haiphong has aroused deep hatred and indignation among the chinese residents in viet nam. we will keep this bitter hatred

in mind. and we have come to understand more clearly that our destiny is inseparable with that of the people of all nationalities in viet nam. only after independence and freedom were obtained in viet nam, can we chinese residents in viet nam have a happy future."

the statement calls on all the chinese residents in viet nam to "strengthen solidarity and, together with the vietnamese people, strive to step up production, reinforce fighting, be combat ready, and implement all policies and perform all duties well, vigorously step up the air defence and evacuation work, resolutely mete out due punishment to u.s. imperialism so as to make a contribution to foiling all its military adventures."

"bao tan viet hoa", organ of the general association of chinese residents in viet nam in an editorial on august 4 points out, "the destruction bombings of populated areas in various cities and provinces such as haiphong, hong gai, nam dinh, vinh, ninh binh, ha tinh and dong hai carried out by u.s. aircraft in the past three months, and their barbarous bombing of the dyke and dam systems and water conservancy projects, especially the latest bombing of hai ly in haiphong where the chinese and vietnamese working people live for generations, are a naked and deliberate fascist atrocity and a brazen and inhuman war crime against the peace-loving residents. they are not at all 'bombing by error', nor a hit by 'stray bombs', as the u.s. argued".

the editorial says, "the atrocities of u.s. imperialism have only aroused deeper hatred and indignation among the chinese and vietnamese people and stronger condemnation and denunciation by the people all over the world. severe punishment should be meted out to the criminal u.s. imperialism to accelerate its complete defeat."

representatives from various circles of the chinese residents in hanoi held a meeting on the evening of august 5 in support of the august 3 statement of the general association of chinese residents. the standing committee of the executive committee of the association of chinese residents in haiphong has also held an emergent meeting recently to denounce the above-mentioned savage crimes of u.s. imperialism.

Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Expresses Deep Solicitude for Chinese Victims of US Bombing of Haiphong

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 10, 1972)

hsu tien-pi, first secretary and chief of the consular department of the chinese embassy in viet nam, on august 4 called on chi yuan, vice-president of the general association of chinese residents in viet nam. on behalf of ambassador wang yu-ping and the staff of the embassy, he expressed indignation at the crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in savagely bombing the densely populated area of haiphong city and deep concern for the chinese victims and their families.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

New Chinese Ambassador to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

tsui chien, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's democratic republic of yemen, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Reception for Visit by Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 9, 1972)

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu gave a reception here this evening in connection with the current friendly visit to this country by the chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade.

present at the reception were peruvian minister of energy and mines general jorge fernandez maldonado, minister of fishery general javier tantalean vanini, minister of industry and commerce rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, foreign minister general miguel angel de la flor valle, army chief of staff general edgardo mercado jarrin, other high-ranking officials and officers and personages of various circles. diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were also present.

pai hsiang-kuo and other members of the chinese delegation attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Sino-Peruvian Trade Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 9, 1972)

a trade agreement was concluded here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of peru.

it was signed by pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, peruvian minister of industry and commerce, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the peruvian side were minister of foreign affairs general miguel angel de la flor, minister of energy and mines general jorge fernandez maldonado, and secretary general of the minister of fishery pedro mazure lopez; while on the chinese side were all members of the chinese government trade delegation.

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu was also present.

after signing the agreement, remarks were made by rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, general miguel angel de la flor valle, and minister pai hsiang-kuo.

the signing ceremony was followed by a press conference held by minister pai hsiang-kuo.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 10, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo left here by plane for chile this morning after a friendly visit to peru.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by general jorge fernandez maldonado, peruvian minister of energy and mines; rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce; general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fishery; other top government officials and prominent people from various peruvian circles.

chilean ambassador luis jerez ramirez, chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu and representatives of chinese nationals in peru were also present.

during its stay here, the chinese delegation, which arrived here on august 2 at the invitation of the peruvian government, had talks with various peruvian government departments concerned as well as business circles. on august 9, a record of the friendly visit of the chinese delegation was signed by minister pai hsiang-kuo and peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle. the delegation toured cuzco, centre of inca culture, the port city of trujillo, factories, a museum, a farm cooperative and machu-picchu -- a historic spot. the delegation was warmly welcomed and friendly received by local military and government officials, chinese nationals and peruvian people.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Table Tennis Association General Secretary Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

p.v. gonzalez, general secretary of the table tennis association of the philippines, wound up his visit to china and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese table tennis association liang cho-hui and ho chen-liang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationists' Group of PLA Officers Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

a vacationists' group of officers of the chinese people's liberation army left here for romania by air this afternoon. head of the group is sun chi-hsien, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, and deputy head is liu yao-tsung, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

it was seen off at the airport by wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and leading members of departments concerned li yuan-ming, chai cheng-wen and wang ming-hsiu.

present were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Mogadishu for Home

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 9, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball delegation with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader left here by air for home today after a nine-day friendly visit to somalia.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by osman ahmed, director of the sports department of the ministry

for labour and sports of somalia, and other somali officials.

ambassador fan tso-kai and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were present at the airport.

first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea sim chang hon was also present.

during its stay in somalia, besides mogadishu, the delegation also visited other parts of the country and was warmly received.

ambassador fan tso-kai gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese delegation.

attending the reception were musa rabille god, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for labour and sports; osman ahmed, director of the sports department of the ministry for labour and sports; ali ibrahim osman, president of the somali basketball association; leading members of somali sports organizations and sportsmen.

the ambassadors of the democratic people's republic of korea and egypt were also present.

speaking at the reception, ambassador fan tso-kai, leader of the delegation chi ming-tao and secretary of state musa rabille god wished the incessant consolidation and development of the friendship between the somali and chinese peoples.

on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, ambassador fan tso-kai presented the somali ministry for labour and sports a copy of the chinese colour documentary, "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament", which was shown at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Meteorological Study Group Back in Peking from Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

the chinese meteorological study group led by chang nai-chao, deputy director of the central meteorological bureau, returned here by air yesterday, after concluding its studies at the headquarters of the world meteorological organization and paying a visit to switzerland.

the group was met at the airport by meng ping, director of the central meteorological bureau, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang wen-hsuan, pi chi-lung and tsao ting-hsin.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 11, 1972)

president julius k. nyerere of tne united republic of tanzania received here yesterday afternoon chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

WHO

Director General of World Health Organization Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

dr. marcolino gomes candau, director general of the world health organization, mr. francisco j. dy, director for the western pacific of the w.h.o., and mrs. warner, assistant to the director general, left peking by air today for a visit to shanghai. dr. candau and mrs. warner will then leave china for geneva, and mr. dy for manila.

they were seen off at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of the medical circles ling ching, huang hu, chu chang-keng and shih cheng-hsin.

while in peking, dr. candau and the other guests visited a hospital, a medical research institute and scenic spots and historical sites, and held talks with leading members of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. and Interpreter of Chinese Embassy in Lusaka Die in Car Accident

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 10, 1972)

comrade hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim, and comrade chang hsin-kuei, interpreter, of the chinese embassy here, met their untimely deaths in a car accident on august 4 while driving to the kafue hook bridge of the lusaka-kaoma highway.

upon learning the news, zambian president kenneth david kaunda sent on august 5 a message to premier chou en-lai expressing the deepest condolences on the deaths of comrades hou chi-wen and chang hsin-kuei. president kaunda said in the message: "mr. hou chi-wen worked hard to build, extend and intensify the cooperation between our two countries. we therefore share the loss of a man who was greatly respected by us for his commitment to the ideals, the realization of which china and zambia must continue to strive." on august 7 president kaunda called at the chinese embassy in person to express his condolences. new charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy lin sung expressed sincere thanks to president kaunda and the zambian government for their deep concern and sympathy.

on the day after the deaths of comrades hou chi-wen and chang hsin-kuei, vice-president mathias mainza chona accompanied by defence minister alexander grey zulu, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs timothy kankasa, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs sampa, and together with korean ambassador kim song guk flew especially to the clinic of the chinese road team in mumbwa to pay their last respects to the remains of comrades hou chi-wen and chang hsin-kuei. the zambian government sent a special plane to bring the ashes of comrades hou chi-wen and chang hsin-kuei back to lusaka on august 6.

calling at the chinese embassy and expressing their condolences on august 7 and 8 were vice-president mathias mainza chona, acting minister of foreign affairs kamanga, minister of defence alexander grey zulu, secretary-general to the government aaron m. milner and his wife, minister of power, transport and works fwanyanga mulikita, minister of home affairs lewis changufu, minister of finance j. m. mwanakatwe and his wife, minister of mines and mining development humphrey mulemba, minister of trade and industry ackson soko, minister of local government and housing matoka, minister of education and culture wesley p. nyirenda, minister of labour and social services wilson chakulya, minister of health alexander chikwanda, speaker of the national assembly robinson nabulyato, minister of state of the state house fines bulawayo, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs timothy kanaksa, minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works h. y. mwale, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry s. tembo, minister of state of the ministry of education c. h. thornicroft, minister of state of the ministry of lands and natural resources w. sikalumbi, minister of state of the ministry of labour

and social services s. sikombe, special assistant to the president mark c. chona, permanent secretary of the ministry of lands and natural resources francis ndalama and other officials.

korean ambassador to zambia kim song guk and diplomatic envoys of some other countries as well as representatives of freedom fighters in southern africa also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

Zambian President Kaunda Sends Message of Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

president kenneth david kaunda of zambia sent a message to premier chou en-lai on august 5, expressing deepest condolences on the untimely death of comrade hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim, and comrade chang hsin-kuei, interpreter, of the chinese embassy in zambia. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

the people's republic of china,

your excellency,

we are deeply grieved by the tragic and untimely death of mr. hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim, and his comrade interpreter, mr. chang hsin-kuei, who died in a car accident yesterday, friday, august 4th, 1972.

i want you to know, mr. prime minister, that this is not only a tragedy and great loss to china but also to us in zambia. mr. hou chi-wen worked hard to build, extend and intensify the cooperation between our two countries. we therefore share the loss of a man who was greatly respected by us for his commitment to the ideals, the realisation of which china and zambia must continue to strive.

on behalf of the party, government and the people of zambia, i ask you to convey to your party, government and the people of china and indeed to the bereaved families, our deepest regret, sincere sympathies and condolences.

yours sincerely,
president of the republic
of zambia kenneth david kaunda

august 5th, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Zambian President Kaunda

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, to express the sincerest thanks for his message of condolence on the untimely death of comrade hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires a.i., and comrade chang hsin-kuei, interpreter, of the chinese embassy in zambia. the message reads:

his excellency kenneth david kaunda,
president of the republic of zambia,
lusaka

it is very kind of your excellency to send me a message of condolence and to call personally at our embassy in zambia to express your condolences on the untimely death of comrade hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires a.i., and comrade chang hsin-kuei, interpreter, of the chinese embassy in zambia in the car accident. the chinese government and people, i myself and the bereaved families are all deeply moved by this.

comrade hou chi-wen has fulfilled his bounden duty to develop and strengthen the friendship between china and zambia. the solicitous concern shown by your excellency and the zambian government over the affairs relating to the deaths gives full expression to the profound fraternal sentiments of the zambian people for the chinese people.

please accept my sincerest thanks.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, august 10, 1972

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ART AND LITERATURE

Firmly Uphold the Principle of Party Spirit in Literature and Art

by

Shen Shih-ch'ang (申士昌) and T'eng Yün (滕云)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 10, 1972)

In "Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao pointed out: Revolutionary literary and art workers "must take the stand of the proletariat and the masses of people. As far as a Communist Party member is concerned, this means taking the stand of the Party--the stand of the Party spirit and Party policy." This is because only by doggedly adhering to the Party's stand and adhering to the principle of Party spirit of literature can the Party's literary and art enterprise develop vigorously. And only in this way can play be given to the fighting role of literature and art in uniting the people and vanquishing the enemy.

To this end, revolutionary literary and art workers must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and must permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly go among the worker-peasant-soldier masses and into the heat of struggle to unite with the workers, peasants and soldiers and transform their world outlook. In this way, revolutionary literary and art workers can take a firm stand of the Party, adhere firmly to the principle of the proletarian Party spirit, and forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line. If we fail to accomplish this task, our literary and art workers will get hoodwinked. Lessons of this sort are not few.

In this respect, the sophist views of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are highly enchanting. They first absurdly claimed, "We need not

be afraid of any lack of the widest source of.....material. We should mobilize writers of all kinds to turn to all kinds of complex, national and social life for subject matter suited to their own talents and their habits." Then, revealing their true selves, they nakedly and loudly demanded that about "what to write" and "how to write," they must not only have their "own freedom" but, more important, their "own standpoint." Lest people should not understand the true meaning of this, renegade and enemy agent Chou Yang elaborated and made the point: We must have not only "our own freedom," "our own standpoint" but also "our own ideas."

What a point about "our own standpoint" and "our own ideas"! It may be asked that to let "our own standpoint" and "our own ideas" find expression in "a wide source of material," would we not find ourselves in a bourgeois kingdom of freedom where groups of demons dance at random and poisonous weeds thrive? It may also be asked that do "all kinds of writers" not include bourgeois writers and anti-Party and anti-people writers? "To turn to various kinds of complex, national and social life"-- does bourgeois life or the life of renegades and traitors belong to "national and social life"? "To draw on subject matter suited to our own talents and our habits"--who was ever born with subject matter suited for his writing? Also who is to write on subjects not suited to his "habits"? Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have presented things in a topsy-turvy fashion to create confusion. Their real intention is nothing short of an attempt to encourage bourgeois reactionary men of letters to write on bourgeois life and monsters and freaks to write on subjects giving expression to their own life. To add to "a wide source of material" "our own standpoint" and "our own ideas" is to encourage a flood of bona fide bourgeois and revisionist literature.

In literature and art, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang openly and boldly sing a tune contrary to the Party spirit of proletarian literature and art. They want writers to take their "own stand" and express their "own ideas" and oppose the standpoint of the proletariat and of the masses of people and oppose the standpoint of the Party and the standpoint of Party spirit and Party policy. They attempt to substitute their "own stand" or reactionary stand for the Party stand, substitute their "own ideas" or counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas for the Party's ideas and for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and substitute their "own special traits" or bourgeois human nature for the proletarian Party spirit of revolutionary literature and art. In a word, they vainly try to transform literature and art according to their own landlord-bourgeois character, to transform the Party and society.

Revolutionary literature and art represents a product of reflection on people's life in the minds of revolutionary literary and art workers. Therefore, to adhere to the principle of Party spirit of literature and art, revolutionary literary and art workers must undergo a change and a transformation in their thoughts and feelings, their stand and their world outlook. This is demanded by the Party's revolutionary cause and the cause of literature and art.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

The Basic Line of the Party Must Be Regularly Studied and Repeatedly Discussed

- Basic level cadre study classes held in Hainan District, Kwangtung Province, for carrying out education on the basic line of the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 12, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton, August 11, 1972) Hainan District in Kwangtung Province has recently held study classes in every commune for carrying out education on the basic line of the Party for basic level cadres. More than 100,000 cadres of communes, production brigades and production teams have taken part in the study in succession. Using the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" of Chairman Mao as pointers, the cadres link theory with practice, sum up the local experience of actual struggle, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and by means of that, strengthen their comprehension of the basic line of the Party and further raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

By means of the study, the broad masses of basic level cadres have universally strengthened their understanding of the protracted character and complexity of the class struggle. In the study class, all brought out numerous facts. For example, there is a landlord element in Hunghsing production brigade, Lotai commune in Tungfang hsien, who up till now still remembers the names of 26 peasant families which "owed him money" before the liberation, and who would fight back and settle accounts with them should the day arrive. In such minority nationalities districts of the Li, Miao and Hui, small handfuls of class enemies have also been discovered who are still making use of feudal, religious and clan relations to disseminate various fallacies in an effort to sabotage national unity. Facts have enabled everybody to realize soberly that the basic line of the Party must be regularly studied and repeatedly discussed.

From the period of collectivization to the initial period of the people's commune, Wuhsing production brigade of Nata commune in Chan hsien was consistently an advanced unit, and Shihwo production brigade nearby was a backward unit. However, in recent years, these two production brigades have reversed their positions completely.

By maintaining a grasp on class struggle and following the socialist road, Shihwo production brigade has through self-reliance and arduous struggle implemented correctly the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," constantly invigorated collective economy and become an advanced unit. The per-mow production of grain topped 1,000 catties, the collective reserve funds exceeded 1,000,000 yuan, and the average per capita income amounted to more than 250 yuan a year.

On the other hand, because Wuhsing production brigade slackened on its grasp of class struggle, the capitalist tendency reared its head, the collective economy suffered and agricultural production and the income of the commune members fell.

The vivid contrast between these two production brigades enabled everybody to realize that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to uphold class struggle, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and consistently follow the socialist road.

In the study class, proceeding from actual conditions in the local implementation of policy, and in accordance with the various economic policies of the Party at the present stage for the countryside, everybody has also, on the logical premise of fulfilling the planting target of the state, drawn a line of distinction between the development of diversified economy and "free planting" in a manner suited to local conditions and "preferring money to grain," and on the logical premise of guaranteeing the completion of the task of collective production with the collective economy in absolute superiority, drawn a line of distinction between proper household sideline occupation and the spontaneous trend toward capitalism.

Many of the study classes discussed the dialectical relations of mutual conditioning and promotion between grain production and diversified economy, and brought out many examples of situations with somewhat the same natural conditions, but with different results owing to implementation of different policies and adoption of different tactics.

The per-mow output of grain in Kuangming production team of Kangshan production brigade in Lingshui hsien was formerly lower than that of Kangshan production team by more than 200 catties. But on the logical premise of fulfilling the state target for grain planting the former persevered in actively developing fishing, forestry, animal husbandry and diversified economy, the development of grain production was stimulated, and the per-mow yield rose from over 800 catties to 1,320 catties.

On the other hand, because of its single economy, the per-mow yield of grain of Kangshan production team as a result remained stationary at its former level, and the income of the commune members was also lower than that of Kuangming production team.

Facts enable everybody to realize that not to fulfill the task of grain production but to seek one-sidedly the planting of high-value products is a capitalist trend of "preferring money to grain." Similarly, not to make use of natural resources and develop diversified economy would also be inconsistent with the Party's policy of "taking grain foods as the key link to insure all-round development."

On the basis of raising the cognition of the cadres with regard to the basic line of the Party and drawing lines of distinction between

policies, many of the commune and production brigade cadres at the study class have used the advanced communes and production brigades for mirrors to see themselves, got rid of their conservatism and inertia, established the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and resolved to develop further the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

Hungch'i commune of Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou is situated on Wuchih Mountain. Before the liberation, farming was done in a primitive manner, and the per-mow yield of grain was only slightly over 100 catties. Since the development of the "learn from Tachai movement" in 1964, the broad masses of cadres and commune members have maintained a relentless battle against the barren hills, harnessed the treacherous waters, transformed over 2,000 mow of hillside fields and built more than 4,000 mow of high- and stable-yield fields. Last year, the per-mow yield of grain rose to 1,300 catties, diversified economy also developed rapidly and there was a transformation of the physiognomy of the barren mountain and valleys. However, some of the communes and production brigades on the plain and the hill districts with far better conditions than Hungch'i commune still could not increase the cultivated acreage and yield of their unit.

This vivid contrast enables many of the basic level cadres to realize profoundly that in learning from Tachai, they must have the revolutionary spirit of making the effort and exerting themselves. They are determined to be good pace-setters in learning from Tachai, and rising in great vigor, they are leading the broad masses of commune members and stepping up the tempo of building Tachai-type new villages in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

* * *

Step Up Investigation and Study, Improve Ability Through Practice

- The Party committee of Nanning Railway Sub-Bureau brings into play the role of old cadres and at the same time also energetically trains new cadres, actively carries out education in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge on them and provides them with vocational and technical guidance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, August 13, 1972) The Party committee of Nanning Railway Sub-Bureau of Liuchow Railway Administrative Bureau is paying attention to carrying out education in dialectical materialist theory of knowledge on new cadres so that they may consciously maintain the viewpoint of the primacy of practice, step up investigation and study, and implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

While giving play to the role of the old cadres, the Party committee of Nanning Railway Sub-Bureau, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and by means of serious examination and active training, has also at the same time promoted over 560 new cadres to fill leadership posts at various levels. The work enthusiasm of this group of new cadres is high and their work zeal is great, and they are actively playing their parts in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

However, there is also a small number of new cadres who rely only on their work enthusiasm in doing things, and lack a practical spirit and scientific attitude. Some also lack confidence in doing leadership work well. The Party committee of the sub-bureau accordingly holds reading classes in a planned way, organizes the new cadres to study seriously the philosophical works of Chairman Mao, and with reference to actual struggle, criticize and repudiate the idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The leading members of the Party committee also set the pace in leading them deep among the people and into reality for investigation and study, and cultivate in them the style of being good at investigation and study.

Chu Yung-tu, the deputy secretary of the Party committee of Chanchiang Railway Station and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, is a new cadre in charge of production. This station is connected to the port of Chanchiang, and transportation work is extremely heavy. At the beginning, in arranging production he did not pay attention to investigation and study. Consequently the target became separated from reality, and production could not go up.

A leading member of the Party committee of the sub-bureau, upon discovering this problem, studied together with Chu Yung-tu Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental method of work which all Communists must firmly bear

in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions," went together with him deep into the scene to carry out a careful investigation into the flow of traffic, the capacity of the yard and its storehouses, and the speed of loading and unloading.

On the basis of laws governing maritime transportation and the particularity of freight transportation at the station, he drew up a more practical operation target for the day-shift, made reasonable arrangements for the use of the rolling-stock, enabled cargoes arriving at the station to be unloaded immediately and upon loading to be dispatched right away, and reversed the passive situation in transport production. The practice this time enabled Chu Yung-tu to receive a profound education in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Since then, he has studied more diligently the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, conscientiously stepped up investigation and study, consulted with the people on all matters and enabled his work to show more and more initiative.

When Yang Te-wen, a member of the Party committee of Nanning Engineering Section and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, had just taken up leadership work, he realized the limitation of his ability and felt that he was unequal to the task. The deputy secretary of the sub-bureau personally went to the engineering section to have a talk with him, studied together with him Chairman Mao's writing "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" as well as using experience from the growth of many old cadres to enlighten him and enable him to understand that ability could only be acquired through practice. So long as he could take part courageously in revolutionary practice, he would be able to acquire experience and do his work well.

Yang Te-wen became more confident, and by going regularly deep into the frontline of production struggle and studying solidly in practice, he improved his work steadily. Last June, the sub-bureau handed the task for the building of a new Shaching Station to this engineering section, and the section decided to place Yang Te-ming in charge of the construction. Showing not the slightest fear of difficulties, Yang Te-wen boldly shouldered this heavy load. He went with everybody to carry out a survey of the topography, and by going deep into nearby communes to learn from the old poor peasants and acquainting himself with geological conditions, drew up a reasonable proposal for construction, and fulfilled the task of building the station a month ahead of schedule.

The Party committee of Nanning Railway Sub-Bureau has also regularly held more than 20 terms of technical and vocational training classes on operations, engineering, electrical work and rolling-stock building, and organized the new cadres to study vocational techniques. The principal leadership cadres of the sub-bureau have also systematically gone deep into the basic level, and by means of the method of verbal and physical instruction, provided vocational guidance for the new cadres and helped them to raise their professional standard and working ability.

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NEW CADRES

New Cadres in Shanghang Hsien Maturing and Growing Up

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 12, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, August 11, 1972) By consistently carrying out education in ideology and political line for the new cadres, the CCP Shanghang Hsien Committee in Fukien Province, has enabled a large group of new cadres to mature and grow up.

New cadres constitute one-third of the leading cadres at the hsien, commune and production brigade levels in Shanghang hsien. The hsien Party committee has in a planned manner organized the new cadres to take part in line education study classes, to visit the site of the Kut'ien Conference, and to study the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference as well as relevant works by Chairman Mao. At the same time, by inviting back old Red Army fighters and Red Guards of former years to talk about the line and tradition, it has helped the new cadres to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Under the education and training of the Party, many of the new cadres are diligently giving play to the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. By going deep into reality and among the people, and solidly doing work properly, they have won the trust of the people.

Hua Ping-sheng, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Nanyang commune, is a new cadre. At the beginning he was particular about the formalities of work and lacked the style of going deep below for investigation and study. When he was studying in the line education study class, the leading member of the hsien Party committee recalled with him the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao in carrying out investigation and study in Shanghang in former years, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled him to raise his line awareness. Since then, he has seriously read and studied, and diligently applied the Marxist stand, concept and method to guiding his thought and action. In recent years, he regularly went to far away communes and remote mountain production brigades to work, and scored achievements in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement.

When new cadre Liu Ching-en, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, was serving as the secretary of the Party committee of the Ch'engchiao commune, he spent two-thirds of his time settling down at points in production brigades and production teams for investigation and study and grasping fine examples. In Paiyü production brigade where drinking water was also a problem, he led the cadres and commune members over the hills and ravines in search for water, surveyed routes for canals, and labored alongside with the commune members to divert the water of a spring to the fields of Paiyü production brigade, thereby changing the historical condition of "water as costly as oil" in this production brigade.

Puyün commune is in the most isolated mountain region in the whole hsien with an average elevation of over 1,000 meters above sea level, and work and living conditions there are very difficult. Last winter, the hsien revolutionary committee sent Wen K'ai-t'ien to serve as the secretary of the Party committee of the commune.

Arriving at Puyün, he emulated the fine style of arduous struggle of the cadres of the former revolutionary base, regularly put on straw sandals and went deep among the people for investigation and study. In order to change the historical condition of planting only a single crop of rice in Puyün mountain region, Wen K'ai-t'ien, leading the cadres of the commune, made their way through snow and ice to obtain advice from the masses. By constantly grasping laws governing the development of agricultural production in the Puyün mountain region through practice, Wen K'ai-t'ien energetically succeeded in correctly directing production, and enabled a change to take place quickly in the physiognomy of this mountain region.

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Train Young Cadres of the Minority Nationalities in A Planned Way

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 12, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, August 11, 1972) Training young cadres of minority nationalities in a planned way, Honan Mongolian Nationality Autonomous Hsien of Tsinghai Province has given an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the hsien.

Honan Mongolian Nationality Autonomous Hsien is a community of such minority nationalities as Mongols and Tibetans engaged in livestock production. For the past several years cadres of minority nationalities in this autonomous hsien have been growing up rapidly. At present cadres of minority nationalities comprise more than 45 percent of the total number of cadres in the hsien, of which 77 percent are of the younger generation. Many of them have even become the No. 1 and No. 2 persons in leading bodies at various levels. This large group of cadres of minority nationalities are actively playing their part in the three great revolutionary struggles.

The CCP Honan Mongolian Nationality Autonomous Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, by criticizing penetratingly the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the Party's nationalities policy and cadre policy and summing up conscientiously the historical experience in their district, are of the opinion that young local minority nationalities cadres, being conversant with local conditions and speaking the language, have close ties with the people, and possess some livestock production experience. They have a strong desire and the lofty aspiration to transform the local features.

The training of cadres of minority nationalities would be conducive to better combination of local practice with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and giving impetus to socialist revolution and construction in the minority nationalities region. Because of this, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have systematically filled the leading bodies of various organs of the hsien and communes with fine young elements of minority nationalities so these organs and leading bodies could continue to take in new blood.

After promoting these fine elements of the minority nationalities to positions of leadership, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have regarded helping them with reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao as an important item of work to grasp. Their chief method is to hold regularly different types of training class for cadres of the minority nationalities. Short-term classes from half a month to 20 days are generally held in the production brigade so that study could be carried out side by side with participation in the practice of struggle of this production brigade. Long-term classes are generally about half a year, and supervised personally by a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee. The reading of the works of Marx

and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao is more systematic and they also study politics, culture and criticize the bourgeoisie. Apart from these, the hsien Party committee also regularly sends young cadres of the minority nationalities to the Nationalities Institute and Party schools for study. It also sends them by turns and in groups to "May 7" cadre schools for labor on the one hand and study on the other to stimulate the transformation of their world outlook.

In recent years, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, in conjunction with such political movements and central tasks as purification of ranks, Party rectification, one-strike three-oppose and repudiate-revisionism and rectification movements, have boldly sent young cadres of the minority nationalities to the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles for tempering, so that they may not only do their work well, but also improve their skills.

Before he became a leadership cadre of the commune, young Tibetan cadre Tung-ch'ü, a member of the Party committee of Saierhlung commune and vice Chairman of the revolutionary committee, was sent many times by the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee to communes and production brigades at the basic level to help with the development of repudiate-revisionism and rectification and other political movements, which tempered and improved him. Since becoming the vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, he has firmly and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, and continued to score success.

After sending the young minority nationalities cadres to the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are also paying attention to providing them with timely guidance, and conscientiously helping them to bring out their fine points and overcome their shortcomings.

Tu-ko-chieh is a young Tibetan cadre who last spring was promoted as the deputy secretary of the Party committee of Ning-mu-t'e commune. Before that, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee had intentionally sent him several times to the production brigade to take part in struggle-criticism-transformation work. Each time he went down, the responsible cadres of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee would personally hand him work to sum up the experience. By means of such practice, Tu-ko-chieh's awareness of class struggle and line struggle continued to improve and his progress was very fast.

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UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Do A Good Job of Consolidation of Universal Education

by

Farming and Study Primary School of Sanchiawopao,
Lishu Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 14, 1972)

Since 1969 our Farming and Study Primary School of Sanchiawopao has been seriously working on its consolidation after the enrollment of new pupils in the school. With the exception of four students who suffered from chronic diseases or had special circumstances at home, all remaining 70 students in the two classes which graduated finished the five years of primary education. Thus the rate of graduated students was 94 percent of the enrolled students.

Conducting Penetrating Investigation and Study and Doing A Good Job in Extensive Social Work

Educational revolution is an extensive and penetratingsocial revolution and also complex and difficult social work. To do a good job of the work of consolidation after the admission of new pupils in the school it is not enough to limit ourselves to work on students and parents alone; we must extend our work to society as a whole.

The father of a pupil named Wang Feng-hsia died of illness when he was in Grade Three. It was difficult for the mother to support three children in school, so she was thinking of calling the eldest child back to take part in manual labor in the production team. Upon our reporting of this matter to the Party branch of the production brigade, it referred this question to a conference of production team leaders for discussion and action. Finally they made it possible for Wang Feng-hsia to continue to go to school. After this, the Party branch of the production brigade made it clear to the production teams that children of poor and lower-middle peasants must be assured of being able to complete primary education regardless of what happened in their homes.

We regularly held parents' symposiums to combine school education with family education. We studied together with the parents Chairman Mao's teaching "New China must bear the interest of the young people in mind and show concern over the upgrowth of the younger generation" and set up models for the strengthening of control and education of one's own children.

Poor peasant commune member Fu Ch'ang-hsin controlled his children carefully, imposed strict requirements on them, prevented them from developing bad habits, and forbade them to be absent from school without legitimate reason. Now his eldest child has graduated from middle school and started taking part in agricultural production. Two more of his children are now

studying in middle school and still two more are studying in primary school. Such examples are useful for the education of the parents.

In the family, the responsibility of educating the children usually falls upon the shoulders of the mothers. Consequently, we organize the women to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with a view to their ideological tendencies so as to raise their political consciousness.

Poor peasant commune member Yü Ch'eng-lung had a daughter but her mother stopped her from going to school after only two years of primary education. Then we suggested to the small team to convene a women's meeting. At the meeting, everybody was organized to study Chairman Mao's teaching and repudiate the feudal ideas of "it is useless to go to school" and "attaching high esteem to the male and neglecting the female" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. In the meantime, typical experiences were introduced to them. In this way this mother was deeply educated and on the next day she sent her daughter to school.

As a result of our regularly organizing the women to study, they learn more and more about the truth. Now they would volunteer to work on families in which there are children who stay away from school without good reason.

Elevating Understanding and Doing A Good Job in Work on the Children Individually

One of the difficulties of the universalization of education is the correct solution of the question of study of the small number of students who do relatively poor in their studies and that of "children who can be educated well." When the school started this year, two drop-out students returned to Grade Two, but the teacher failed to help them out well, so that they were again thinking of quitting school. Upon discovering this problem, we studied with the teacher Chairman Mao's teachings such as those in his brilliant work "Serve the People" and "In China only the landlords had culture; the peasants did not have culture" and conducted investigations with her on the cultural conditions of the various classes in the production team from which these two students came.

In the meantime, we also invited the parents of these two students to recall the bitterness of the poor and lower-middle peasants' lack of culture and repudiate the preposterous theory of "teaching of geniuses" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. After the understanding of this teacher was raised to a higher level, she gave private lessons to these two students everyday. Upon receiving patient instructions from the teacher, these two students made progress in their studies.

Students liable to drop out are mostly those who do poorly in their studies and dropping out usually begins with being absent from school. Some of them are late for school because they have to do chores at home. When the teachers fail to understand their situation and criticize them, they just stop coming altogether when they are late. Some of the students fail

to understand what the teacher has taught and therefore cannot finish their home work; then on the following day they dare not come to school. Some do not come to school because they lost their notebook or pen and are afraid of being criticized by the teacher, etc. After discovering the reason of the students' absence from school, we have adopted measures to protect these students' initiative for study and enable them to continue to study.

To handle correctly the question of study of "children who can be educated well," we organized the teachers to do further study of Chairman Mao's writings on the correct distinction and handling of the two qualitatively different contradictions and to study the Party's policy toward "children who can be educated well." During the past few years, we have been grasping the solution of the question of study of these students as our regular work. In the meantime we also drew a clear line of distinction in the course of practice between accidental mistakes on the part of the student himself and his persistence in a reactionary stand and doing bad things on purpose as well as between the students' general connection with their families in matters concerning livelihood and their connection with their families' reactionary ideas.

During the past few years under the Party's education in various proletarian policies, most of the "children who can be educated well" in the production brigade wanted to make political progress, studied hard in school, worked hard in manual labor and could generally draw a clear line of distinction with their own reactionary families.

Insist on Flexibility and Diversification and Operate Schools Diligently and Frugally

We stipulated as early as in 1965 when our school was first started that students may bring their brothers and sisters along to school as well as came to school late and leave early. However, it was through ideological struggle that we were able to follow this point resolutely.

Now the school has been enlarged, were we still to permit students to bring their brother and sisters along to school as well as come to school late and leave early? Some of the teachers thought we should gradually "regularize" our school. With respect to this idea, we organized all the teachers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. By unifying ideological understanding, we persisted in "diversification." At present, there are 23 students in the school who bring their brothers and sisters along to school and there are 11 who come late and leave early. We have also set up two teaching points at two production teams which are relatively far from the school and have a relatively large number of school-age children as well as set up a literacy class at a natural village so as to further popularize primary education.

Now the school has been enlarged and personnel increased, can we still uphold self-reliance as well as diligent and frugal operation of the school? We organized the teachers to go deep among the masses and investigate the economic conditions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We also

studied together with the teachers Chairman Mao's teaching "We must make the comrades continue to maintain the working style of arduous struggle" and found ideological shortcomings.

After understanding was raised to a higher level, we set up small factories, small farms and small ranches under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" so as to develop diligent-work and frugal-study activities. This educated the people as well as increased the cash income of the school and solved the problem of providing operating and heating expenses for the school as well as tuition, textbook and miscellaneous expenses for the students. Thus self-reliance and diligent and frugal operation of school plays a great role in solving the question of schooling children of poor and lower-middle peasants.

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Party Organizations at Various Levels in Jui-an Hsien Successfully Consolidate Schools of Various Types and Seriously Implement the Party's Policy Toward Intellectual Elements To Elevate the Political and Professional Standard of the Teachers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 14, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Party and government leaderships at various levels in Jui-an hsien, Chekiang Province, use line education as their key policy, firmly grasp the work of popularization, consolidation and elevation of education and have brought about preliminary consolidation of schools of all types.

During the second half of last year, Jui-an hsien scored relatively outstanding results in the popularization of education under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, some of the leading members became self-complacent blindly, which affected the popularization and consolidation of education. To solve this problem, the hsien Party committee organized leading members at various levels throughout the hsien to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's writings on educational revolution and examined the situation of the popularization of education. This made everybody realize that although great achievements had been attained in the popularization of primary education in the hsien, grasping of popularization without consolidation and elevation was like grasping crop planting without grasping field management--in the end all efforts would be wasted.

Thus leadership squads at various levels firmly grasped the work of consolidation and elevation in accordance with the demands put forward by the hsien Party committee. In the meantime, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee personally examined the situation of the popularization of education and responsible comrades of many communes also personally stayed at selected spots to gain experience in the popularization of education. Organizationally, Party organizations at various levels assigned special personnel to take charge of education work. During crucial times work was grasped collectively, and during ordinary times work was grasped by specially assigned personnel. In the meantime, poor and lower-middle peasants' management organizations were reinforced and adjusted to develop their role fully.

There are now nearly 150,000 students in Jui-an hsien and more than 20,000 of them are studying in schools and classes of various types besides regular schools. In some isolated areas, schools of various types were not suited to the needs of the masses. As a result, some people look at schools of various types differently from the regular schools and some of the students were unwilling to study there. Thus leaders at various levels further studied Chairman Mao's relevant instructions and made up their minds to manage well these irregular schools.

Investigation and study was conducted level by level from the hsien down to ch'ü, commune and production brigade so as to enable the schools to

proceed from reality and be managed rationally. They set up schools near the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants according to the time factor, local conditions and human conditions so as to manage schools of various types well. They also demanded that schools of various types have teaching plans, planned home work, examinations for students, Little Red Soldier organizations, necessary regulations and systems, etc. As a result, schools of various types in many localities were consolidated and their management became better and better.

In the work of popularizing, consolidating and improving education, Jui-an hsien strove to implement the "May 7 Directive" in an overall manner so as to elevate the quality of teaching. Working personnel of the office of educational revolution of the hsien went deep into Lo-nan commune to stay at selected spots to acquire experience. They also summed up Pashui "May 7" School's experience in the overall implementation of the "May 7 Directive" and introduced it to responsible comrades at various levels at a hsien-wide education conference so as to give leading members at various levels a clear idea about the relation between politics and professional work, the relation between theory and practice and the relation between popularization and elevation.

In the meantime, leading comrades at various levels went deep into the first line of teaching and worked hard for the implementation of "considering study as the main task but learning other subjects at the same time" and for the improvement of socialist culture classes. Chief of the core group of the Party committee of T'aoshan ch'ü took the secretary of the Party committee of the commune to attend classes in a primary school and examine education work.

The rapid development of education has enabled the rank and file of teachers to grow up and gather strength rapidly. Leaderships at various levels in Jui-an hsien repudiate the extreme "Leftist" ideas concerning the question of handling of teachers, seriously implement the Party's policies for the unity, education and remolding of intellectual elements, and adopt measures to improve the political and professional standards of existing teachers energetically. They organize the teachers to read perseveringly Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and absorb advanced elements among the rank and file of teachers into the Party or Young Communist League.

The hsien school for workers, peasants and soldiers has held four teachers' study classes this year which trained 223 teachers. In the meantime, the ch'ü and communes have also held 55 short-term study classes in which 1,390 teachers studied. Furthermore, the leading comrades show concern over the teachers' livelihood and pay attention to the assignment of work to day school teachers who also teach in schools not of the regular type.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Hsien Party Committee Members Carry Forward Revolutionary Tradition of Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 12, 1972)

leading members of the party committee of Linsien county, Kansu province, often eat, live and work as ordinary labourers with the people at the grassroots units. this is in keeping with chairman mao's teaching: "the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." it ensures implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

standing committee member kuo ching-shan, who joined the revolution during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937), often goes to the remote hilly areas to conduct investigations and study. he has been to nearly all the 390 production brigades in the county. a serious hailstorm hit a hilly area last summer. he immediately went and helped organize the people to overcome the difficulties inflicted by nature. he did not leave until all the damaged crops had been replanted and the welfare of every household secured. grain output that year was a little more than the previous year.

deputy secretary of the county party committee nien chi-jung was party branch secretary of a production brigade which excelled in learning from the national pace-setting brigade of tachai. he retains the fine qualities of the labouring people, working hard and living simply. he spends four months each year working in his own brigade. he joined the brigade in terracing fields last winter. he was up very early every day and went up the hills. when other brigade members arrived, he had already been working for some time.

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inspired by the working style of the leading party committee members, all the other cadres volunteered to go to the grassroots units to gain experience. cadres and the masses together carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. many problems once thought difficult to solve have been dealt with. notable is the question of roads. cars and trucks could not reach many hilly communes. working hard and self-reliantly, the cadres and the masses have built ten roads since 1968, totalling 188 kilometres in length. the cost was only 440,000 yuan, only one-fourth of the original estimate. of the 29 communes, 27 have roads. the roads will be extended to the other two at the end of the year, according to plan. efforts were also made to control river floods. starting in april 1970, they built a dyke with a total length of 210 kilometres and reclaimed about 1,866 hectares of farmland. the more than 2,666 hectares of land along the river are protected against floods. grain output last year hit an all-time high, though a serious drought hit the area.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Chiangmen--Rising Industrial City on Pearl River Delta

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 12, 1972)

chiangmen, a rising industrial city on south china's pearl river delta, now has more than 100 plants turning out iron and steel, machinery, meters and instruments, paper, medicines, building materials, insecticide, chemical fertilizer and other things. there is a small shipyard making 600-ton iron ships and wooden boats with 400 seats.

the city was opened as a port in 1902 under an unequal treaty imposed on china by imperialism. it became an entrepot for the imperialists to plunder raw materials from kwangtung province and dump their goods. this hampered national industry. there were only three small plants in the city at the time of liberation. many people were unemployed.

soon after liberation, the people's government began to develop local industry to meet the needs of national construction by relying on the working class and the other labouring people. it followed chairman mao's teaching "only when production in the cities is restored and developed, when consumer-cities are transformed into producer-cities, can the people's political power be consolidated."

chairman mao in 1958 put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". in warm response, the people of chiangmen launched a mass campaign to set up industry. one plant after another went up along the pengchiang river, mainly equipped by machines made by the workers themselves. these plants developed at high speed in the following years by adopting the method of "making chicks grow into hens, and making hens hatch chicks".

take the gas engine plant. in just four years, it set up a foundry plant, a plant making balances and air compressors and a machine tools making and repair shop. another example is the hsingkuang machinery plant which had a small hardware workshop as its predecessor. in the course of its own development it set up a workshop producing parts for tractors and engines, a battery plant and a plant making lamp caps. the lamp cap plant set up a farm machinery plant and a lock plant and the lock plant set up an electro-plating plant. this way of developing local industry needed little investment.

the city's industry has developed in the struggle between the two lines. the chiangmen electrical machinery plant started producing electric motors with simple equipment after it was set up in the big leap forward year of 1958. pushing the revisionist line, the agents of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in kwangtung had no confidence in the masses and did not think local industry could be built with indigenous methods and available materials. on three occasions they ordered the plant to stop production. their first pretext was "the quality of the products is too low". the workers

replied: "we can improve quality." then they said that there were already too many motors on the market. the workers made investigations on the pearl river delta and found that motors were in great demand. then these people used that portion of power they had usurped to transfer one-fourth of the workers out the plant. however, the workers firmly adhered to chairman mao's teachings and improved their equipment self-reliantly. as a result, they succeeded in ranking their motors among the best in central-south china. the plant's output is 21 times that at the time when it was first set up, and the products include 6,500-kw motors.

chiangmen's industrial products are mainly sold in rural markets. in order to make industry serve agriculture better, the city party committee and revolutionary committee made great efforts to develop industries providing material, a weak link in local industry. while working in cooperation with neighbouring counties to open mines, the workers set up plants to produce iron and steel, oxygen, cement, aluminum, sulphuric acid, soda and liquid chlorine.

chiangmen city launched a mass campaign to make multi-purpose use of waste materials. the chiangmen sugar-cane chemical plant succeeded in making cement from filtered mud residue in producing sugar, extracting insecticide from waste liquids and producing furfural from other waste. more than 20 products were turned out by multiple use of materials. these products account for 64 per cent of the plant's total output value. the plant has set an example for the city's food and chemical industries in making multi-purpose use of waste materials.

popularizing advanced technique in a mass movement, the city set up a three-in-one leading group composed of veteran workers, technicians and cadres. the group has nine sub-groups, specialising in bench work, forging, foundry work, metal-cutting, boiler improvement, powder metallurgy and others. in addition, some retired workers organized themselves into a technical guidance group to help.

RURAL TRADE

Tibetan Herdsmen Like Mobile Trading Service

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 12, 1972)

herdsmen of tibetan nationality like the mobile trading service and other improvements provided by a store in the northwest china province of chinghai. these include early morning and late evening service and a shop to supply means of production.

chuanchi store is in kangtsa county on a grassland over 3,000 metres above sea level on the bank of the chinghai lake, china's biggest salt lake. it buys local products from the six production brigades of the commune of that name and sells goods.

some production brigades are far from the store, scattered over a vast area, making shopping inconvenient. so the staff members decided to offer mobile service. the eight-member store arranged for four shop assistants to go to neighbouring production teams and residential settlements for a certain period with merchandise in demand. the head of the store, its buyer, the bookkeeper and the warekeeper go in turn once a month with the mobile trading service to the distant production teams and stockbreeding farms.

most of the commune members last summer were on a grazing ground three days' journey from the store. the head of the store and a staff member drove 40 yaks fully loaded with goods to the area. they had to cross marshes and mountains 4,000 metres above sea level. wherever they stopped, they would pitch a small tent and sell goods. on the way from one trading spot to another, they would halt for any customer, whether they wanted to buy a pack of cigarettes or a towel. from last year to now the store has sent out 19 mobile trading groups which went over every production brigade of the commune. they travelled some 1,200 kilometres.

the mobile trading groups constantly make investigations and listen to the herdsmen's opinions to know what they need. they pay special attention to the families of armymen and childless old people. members of the trading groups bring them goods on holidays. when a trading group heard that a 68-year-old man without relatives was very fond of tea, it made a soecial effort to serve him. he had been a slave in the old society and now, thanks to the care of the commune, leads a happy life.

the store also acts as a postal and tele-communication agent, selling stamps and delivering mail, remittances and telegrams. the store started a canteen and a tailoring group this year, which are staffed by housewives. some shop assistants learned to repair rubber shoes and bicycles for the herdsmen.

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SPORT

China's 1972 National Junior Athletic Meet Ends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

eight national junior records were broken at china's 1972 national junior athletic meet which has come to an end. the meet was held separately in lanchow, luta and liuchou, starting in late july.

a total of 1,204 junior athletes -- half of them girls -- from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from lanchow and liuchou participated. they were of han, mongolian, hui, tibetan, manchu, uighur, chuang, korean and other nationalities.

these contestants, averaging 15 years old, with the youngest ones 12, were selected from grass-roots units where vigorous junior sports activities were promoted.

the boys and girls competed in two age groups. through the competition they have raised their ideological and technical level. during the competition the lively junior athletes displayed a dogged fighting spirit and tried hard to help and learn from each other. the seven girl contestants of tibetan and monba nationalities from the tibet autonomous region had difficulties in acclimatizing themselves to the hot weather in the south china city of liuchou. nevertheless, they practised hard and achieved good results. the 40 youngsters from chekiang province, who averaged the youngest, were not to be awed by strong opponents and 36 of them were placed among the first six in many events.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Delegation of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and gave a banquet for the delegation of the pan-africanist congress of azania led by potlako leballo, acting chairman of the congress. both events proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wen yen-chan and wang chuan-pin.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, returned to peking by air today after concluding its friendly visit to albania and romania.

it was met at the airport by yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned tiao ping-chang, ma yi, chang kuang and wang ming-hsiu.

present at the airport were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here.

Chinese Television Cameramen and Photographers Delegation Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

a chinese delegation of television cameramen and photographers from the "people's daily" and the central broadcasting administration, led by yang chao-lin, left here for albania by air today on a friendly visit.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations tai cheng-yuan, tai feng and hsi chao-ming, and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

BASKETBALL DELEGATION

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Returns to Peking from Touring Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball delegation with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader returned here by air this evening from friendly visits to algeria, egypt, the sudan and somalia.

the delegation was met at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of organizations concerned, and basketball coaches and players.

on hand were also ohmeo mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china; mostafa a. fahmy, counsellor of the egyptian embassy in peking; ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy; and samuel o. ajangdit, third secretary of the sudanese embassy here.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Badminton Team Plays Friendly Match with Chinese Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

_____ the burmese badminton team played friendly matches with the chinese youth team at the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening.

watching the matches were li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned mou tso-yun, cheng jui-sheng, lin chien and wang fu-yung.

also present were lieutenant colonel aye pe, leader, and u khin maung thaung, deputy leader, of the tennis and badminton friendship delegation of the union of burma, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

the chinese and burmese players had two matches in the men's singles and two matches in the men's doubles. chen hsin-hui of china defeated maung san myint of burma 2:0, yu yao-tung of china defeated maung wai nyunt of burma 2:0; chou ke-chien and lin shu-keng of china lost to maung san myint and maung aung kyaw win of burma 1:2, and chen hsin-hua and yu yao-tung of china defeated maung wai nyunt and sai kham pan of burma 2:0. the exciting matches drew warm applause from the over 10,000 spectators.

Chinese and Burmese Tennis Teams Play Second Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

_____ the chinese and burmese tennis teams played their second friendly matches at the peking gymnasium here today.

watching the matches were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of various departments li meng-hua, mou tso-yun and chen fang.

also present were lieutenant colonel aye pe, leader, and u khin maung thaung, deputy leader, of the tennis and badminton friendship delegation of the union of burma, and officials of the burmese embassy here.

chinese and burmese players played three matches in men's singles and two in men's doubles. the results are: ku ming-hua (china) vs. maung tin aung cho (burma) 2:0; wang fu-chang (china) vs. kyaw zaw (burma) 2:0; kao hung-yun (china) vs. maung aung htay (burma) 2:0; hsu mei-lin/ peng chih-yuan (china) vs. than ngwe/kyaw zaw (burma) 2:0; maung maung lay/maung than htut (burma) vs. lu cheng-yi/ ku ming-hua (china) 2:0.

Leader of Burmese Tennis and Badminton Friendship Delegation Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

lieutenant colonel aye pe, leader of the burmese tennis and badminton friendship delegation, gave a return banquet here this evening.

among the guests were leading members of chinese organizations li meng-hua, yeh cheng-chang, hsing jen-hsien, wei chien-yeh, kuo lei and mou tso-yun, as well as chinese tennis and badminton coaches and players.

present were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and members of the burmese tennis and badminton friendship delegation.

in their speeches at the banquet, delegation leader aye pe and kuo lei, a leading member of the chinese badminton federation, expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of burma and china would grow daily.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit East China Factories

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 11, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests this morning visited a machine tool plant and a pencil plant in the east china city of tsinan, and were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

they were accompanied on their visit by yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

when samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other cambodian guests arrived at the tsinan no. 2 machine tool plant at 10 a.m., they were greeted by workers waving bouquets, singing and dancing. the plant was alive with warm expressions of the militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people. a small repair shop before liberation, the plant has been expanded and transformed enormously in the past two decades thanks to the revolutionary, self-reliant efforts of the workers under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. it is now capable of making heavy-duty planers and punch presses.

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at the end of the visit, samdech sihanouk warmly praised the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers and staff. he said: you have turned out quality products as a result of the "three-in-one" combination of workers, cadres and technical personnel. these have supported not only china's socialist construction but also the struggles and construction in asia, africa and latin america.

when in the tsinan pencil plant, samdech sihanouk spoke favourably of its spirit of self-reliance.

samdech and madame sihanouk presented gifts to both factories.

with the distinguished cambodian guests on the visit were also chang chih-hsiu and su yi-jan, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsu hung-yun, chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Attend Soiree in Tsinan

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 11, 1972)

the shantung provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree here this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present at the soiree were yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. tsinan units and the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee yuan sheng-ping, chang chih-hsiu, pai ju-ping, su yi-jan, hsu hung-yun and ting ya-hua.

samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other cambodian guests were greeted with a standing ovation when they entered the hall at seven p.m.

shantung artistes sang the songs "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "remembrance of china" composed by samdech sihanouk and performed "fighting khmer" and other dances which portray the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they also presented revolutionary chinese songs and dances. the distinguished cambodian guests warmly applauded.

at the end of the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary, in the company of yang teh-chih and hsu hsiang-chien, went on stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artistes and shook hands with them to congratulate them on their success.

present were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

Samdech Sihanouk Sees Military Exhibition in Tsinan

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 12, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests today saw an exhibition of military skills by a unit of the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units. they were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of that unit when they went there in the company of yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those who accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests on the occasion were yuan sheng-ping, political commissar of the p.l.a. tsinan units and vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee; chang chih-hsiu and su yi-jan, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; hsu hung-yun, chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee; fu chia-hsuan and hsiung tso-fang, deputy commanders of the p.l.a. tsinan units; li po and fang cheng, deputy political commissars of the p.l.a. tsinan units; and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

commanders and fighters of the unit performed bayonet charging, target shooting and other items for samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

samdech sihanouk made a heart-warming speech to the fighters at the end of the exhibition.

he said: the success of the chinese army in defending its motherland is a tremendous encouragement and support for all khmer soldiers fighting on the anti-u.s. front. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people and army have waged prolonged struggles against imperialism and chiang kai-shek, achieved the liberation, independence and freedom of their motherland and enjoyed high international prestige. we, the khmer people, with the support of the chinese people, will also take this road. we are deeply convinced that the people of china, cambodia, viet nam and laos will always unite in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism. the three indochinese peoples will ultimately win

independence and liberation. the chinese people can certainly liberate taiwan and bring it back to the embrace of the motherland at the earliest possible date.

the warm and friendly speech by samdech sihanouk greatly encouraged the commanders and fighters. they shouted: "learn from the heroic cambodian people exclamation" "salute to the heroic cambodian people exclamation" they expressed firm support for the cambodian people in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

this afternoon, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, in the company of yang teh-chih, drove to the bank of the yellow river where they were given an account of the history of the river, saw a licheng county construction project using yellow river water for irrigation, and viewed the scenery along the river.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

a government delegation of the federal republic of cameroon led by foreign minister vincent efon arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: jacques-roger booh, director of the asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; amadou bello, programme director of the ministry of planning and land management; and vessah njoya, director of commerce of the ministry of industrial and commercial development.

peking airport today flew the national flags of cameroon and china.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished cameroon guests were chi peng-fei, minister, and ho ying, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; leading members of organizations concerned hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei and chu chien-pai; and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih.

accompanying the delegation to peking were a.k. sandy-atangana, member of the cameroon government delegation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy here, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry; they had made a special trip to shanghai to greet the delegation.

also present were damdjel jerome, second secretary of the cameroon embassy here, and madame damdjel jerome; madame sandy-atangana; and abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking.

when it stopped over in shanghai, the cameroon government delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

CHINA AND CANADA

Head of Canadian Trade Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group, arrived here by air today.

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and tung chao, a leading member of an organization, went to the airport to welcome him.

also present were gordon j. stringer, deputy head of the canadian trade exhibition group who had come to china earlier, and r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CANADA AND SWEDEN

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Canada and Sweden Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 national fair of canada and the stockholm international fair of sweden and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, left for toronto by air today.

present at the airport to see him off were li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of departments concerned. also present were diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 11, 1972)

chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the banquet were alfonso david lebon, minister of mines, gonzalo martner, director of the national planning office of the presidential house, ernesto torrealba, executive secretary, and luis mova, vice-secretary, for foreign economic relations of the foreign ministry, and other high-ranking chilean officials.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

foreign minister almeyda and minister pai hsiang-kuo addressed the banquet.

almeyda praised china for developing friendly cooperation with chile and other developing countries in accordance with chairman mao tsetung's teachings that "the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. this is our internationalist duty."

he dwelt on the development of the friendly relations between chile and china in the past year and especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

pai hsiang-kuo expressed heartfelt thanks to the chilean foreign minister for his cordial reception, and praised the chilean people for their struggle in defence of national independence.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chilean President Receives, Fetes Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 11, 1972)

chilean president salvador allende today received the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and gave a luncheon in its honour. the president had a cordial and friendly talk with its members.

present on the occasion were jaime suarez, minister of the interior; clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs; carlos matus, minister of economy, development and reconstruction; gonzalo martner, director of the national planning office of the presidential house; luis orlandini,

vice-minister of foreign affairs; alfonso inostroza, president of the central bank of chile; pedro vuskovic, executive vice-president of the corporation for the development of production; ernesto torrealba, executive secretary for foreign economic relations of the ministry of foreign affairs; and other high-ranking officials.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was also present.

in the morning, minister of economy, development and reconstruction carlos matus met with the chinese delegation and accompanied them on a visit to a copper works where they were enthusiastically received by the workers.

CHINA AND ITALY

Deputy Head of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Group to Italy Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

chang tzu-chuan, deputy head and secretary-general of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group to italy, and others left peking for rome by air today.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of departments concerned, including wang yao-ting, juan chia-keng, wang ke-chung and cheng hung-yen.

also present were a. balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, and a. azzarello, italian trade representative to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Announces That Premier Chou En-lai Welcomes and Invites Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

foreign minister chi peng-fei announced that premier chou en-lai welcomes and invites prime minister kakuei tanaka to visit china.

on the morning of august 11, 1972 japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira met sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and officially conveyed to them the following: the japanese

prime minister kakuei tanaka wishes to visit china for negotiations to realize the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

on august 12 minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china chi peng-fei announced upon authorization that premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china welcomes and invites japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka to visit china for negotiations and settlement of the question of normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan.

Personages of Japanese Economic Circles Meet with Sun Ping-hua and Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 12, 1972)

many japanese personages of the economic circles have recently met with hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

kogoro uemura, president of the japan federation of economic organizations; sohei nakayama and ataru kobayashi, advisers of the industrial bank of japan, ltd.; seiichi yamashita, managing director of the japan committee for economic development; and hiroki imazato, president of the nippon seiko k.k. met with hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua and had friendly talks with them today. they had lunch with hsiao hsiang-chien.

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade attended the meeting and luncheon.

head of the fuji financial group gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua. hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and others also attended the luncheon.

japanese personages present at the luncheon were hiroki imazato, yoshizane iwasa, katsuji kawamata, kenichiro komai, kunihiko sasaki, eisaburo shoda, haruo suzuki, hiro hiyama, hisao makita and koji minami.

present also were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, and ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai branch of the association.

speaking at the luncheon, yoshizane iwasa, hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua expressed the readiness to work for china-japan friendship and early restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations.

the japanese chamber of commerce and industry and the tokyo chamber of commerce and industry gave a luncheon in honour of hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua on august 10.

responsible members of the japan chamber of commerce and industry and of some local chambers of commerce and industry present at the luncheon were shigeo nagano, isamu saneki, motoo tsuchikawa, takashi rinoie, hiroshi morishita, jin sunano, keiichi hirose, hirakatsu izawa, hideo todoriki, yoshiro murata, taro hirai, yoshiharu akadane, tadashi tsukasa, hirotoshi honda, ei kaneko, tadajiro fujino and others.

shigeo nagano, hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua spoke at the luncheon.

on the evening of august 8, yoshihiro inayama, president of the nippon steel corporation, and yoshizane iwasa, chairman of the fuji bank, ltd. had supper and friendly talks with hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua at a tokyo hotel.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

a nigerian federal government economic and trade mission arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. leader of the delegation is dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction of the federal republic of nigeria.

deputy leader of the delegation is muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, and members of the delegation are v.a. adegoroye, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade; n.a.a. okuboyejo, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction; b.s. oloruntoba, director of the federal department of agriculture; g.o. obatoyinbo, under-secretary of the federal ministry of industries; and s. adaji, assistant secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction.

the distinguished nigerian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; leading members of departments concerned wang lei, wen yeh-chan, wang chuan-pin, yen chia-hua, hsi yeh-sheng, tu tzu-tuan, liu ai-jan, wei wen-tao, chen chin-lung and chi chao-pu; and yang chi-liang, chinese ambassador to nigeria.

also present were t.a. mgbokwere, counsellor of the nigerian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Nigerian Economic and Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as leader and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as deputy leader.

present were madame sanusi and diplomatic officials of the nigerian embassy in peking.

also present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; leading members of departments concerned; and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang and his wife.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. fang yi and adebayo adedeji spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, fang yi extended a warm welcome to adebayo adedeji and the other distinguished guests on the mission.

he said: "though china and nigeria are seperated by oceans, the people of the two countries are linked by their common historical experience and common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. they have sympathized with each other, supported each other and forged a profound friendship." "on february 10, 1971, our two governments established diplomatic relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. since then the friendly relations of our two countries have further developed."

the minister said: "the industrious and courageous nigerian people have waged protracted heroic struggles against imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation and won national independence. in recent years, the nigerian federal government and people, under the leadership of his excellency head of state general yakubu gowon, have made consistent efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and build their country, and achieved constant successes. we warmly congratulate you on this. in international affairs, the federal government of nigeria has pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposed imperialist interference and aggression and supported african national independence movements and afro-asian unity against imperialism. we sincerely admire the just stand of the nigerian federal government and people. we wish them new and still greater victory on the road of independent national development."

at the end of his speech, fang yi said: "the present international situation is developing more and more in favour of the people of the world. the people of various countries oppose control and interference by the superpowers and want to be their own masters. this has become an irresistible trend. we are very glad that the

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people of african countries have won one victory after another in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national liberation and in defence of national independence. the government and people of china will always side with the great african people in this just struggle."

commissioner adebayo adedeji said that it is always the desire of the government and the people of nigeria to enhance mutual friendship, promote political understanding and strengthen economic ties with china. the nigerian people are full of admiration for the achievements made by the chinese people in every field of human endeavour, he said.

the commissioner conveyed the fraternal greetings of nigerian head of state general yakubu gowon to the chinese people's leader chairman mao tsetung, to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai, and the chinese government and people.

he said: "the federal republic of nigeria, like your great country china, abhors imperialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid. we are totally opposed to these inhuman doctrines and condemn countries that practise them. africa has, over the long course of its history, been at the receiving end of the worst excesses of these inhuman doctrines." "nigeria has resolved to remain at the vanguard of the struggle until we remove the last vestiges of these dangerous doctrines from our continent and the world at large," he continued.

"we acknowledge and appreciate the fraternal role of the chinese people in the struggles against aggression, racism and expansionism both on the african continent and elsewhere," he added. he said that nigeria fully supports the legitimate aspirations of the people of indochina to be free to determine their own affairs in peace and security without external interference or impediment by the forces of reaction, that nigeria will leave no stone unturned to ensure that the people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, azania and namibia are given no more and no less than their just and rightful demand.

referring to the nigerian people in building up their own country, commissioner adebayo adedeji said: "in accordance with our national objective of building a strong and self-reliant nation we are determined to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps."

adebayo adedeji stressed the friendship of the two countries and expressed the hope that economic cooperation and trade between the two countries would further develop.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian King Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

king olav the fifth and prime minister trygve bratteli of the kingdom of norway received hao ten-ching, chinese ambassador to norway, respectively on august 10 and 11 and had friendly conversations with him, according to an oslo report.

the chinese ambassador is going to leave his post for home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

the national women's basketball team of romania led by alexandru mogos, vice-president of the basketball federation of romania, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chou chih-tung, hsi chao-ming, lin chen and hsin cheng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the / romanian embassy in peking, was present.

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

the romanian national men's basketball team led by popa iovita, head of the organization and control section of the national committee for physical culture and sports, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of various organizations chou chih-tung, hsi chao-ming, lin chen and hsin cheng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

also present was iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Li Hsien-nien and Yang Chieh Meet Tanzanian Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of communications yang chieh this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with sepeku foum, tanzanian managing director of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company and principal secretary of the ministry of communications and works, and the tanzanian shipping delegation he is leading.

present was m.a. foum, charge d'affaires a.i. of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yu mei, wen yeh-chan, chang peng-shou, tung hua-min and keng chuan-szu.

CHINA AND UN

UN Secretary-General Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

accompanying kurt waldheim were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general, and neil breen, aide to the secretary-general.

present at the airport to welcome them were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo, and leading members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, an chih-yuan, ling ching and kao chien-chung, as well as chang hsi-hsien and wang yi.

also present were dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires a.i. of the austrian embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys to china of certain countries.

upon their departure from new york on the 9th, kurt waldheim and his party were seen off at the airport by huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the u.n., hsing sung-yi, counsellor of the chinese mission to the u.n., c.v. narasimhan, u.n. under-secretary-general, georg hennig, head of the secretariat of the secretary-general, and sinan a. korle, u.n. chief of protocol.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet for UN Secretary-General and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to welcome kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim.

attending the banquet were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general executive office, anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general, and neil breen, aide to the secretary-general.

minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet.

he said: "in the twenty-seven years since the founding of the united nations, tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation, which are favourable to the peoples of the world. the united nations had only 51 members when it was established. now it has more than 130 members, most of which are newly independent or developing countries belonging to the third world. these countries are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs. their just struggles to oppose aggression, subversion, control and interference by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose racism, win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop national economy and become masters of their own destiny are daily developing in breadth and depth. more and more small and medium-sized countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the one or two superpowers. last year the general assembly of the united nations at its 26th session adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to the people's republic of china her legitimate rights in the united nations and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique, and later adopted another resolution by an overwhelming majority calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan. this fully demonstrated that no one can stop the above-described great trend. it has become more and more difficult for the superpowers wilfully to dominate the world or manipulate and monopolize the united nations. however, as the people of the world are clearly aware, the superpowers have not ceased their aggression, subversion, control and interference against other countries. they are stepping up their contention for spheres of influence. wherever their hands reach, there is no tranquillity. and this is the root cause of the international situation remaining one of upheaval and unrest and being far from truly relaxed. but however tortuous the road of advance may be, the people of the world and the numerous small and medium-sized countries will surely win new and still greater victories so long as their continue to heighten their vigilance, unite more closely and persevere in struggle."

minister chi peng-fei said that the 27th session of the united nations general assembly which is due to begin in september, "should, in conformity with the will of the people of the world and the trend of history, make positive contributions towards opposing foreign aggression and interference and defending international peace."

he said: "the chinese government and people consistently support the purposes and principles of the united nations charter and hold that they should be universally respected by all the countries of the world. we consistently maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal, that the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world, and that the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all its member states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. together with the people of the world, countries of the third world and all countries that love peace and uphold justice, we will work for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of all countries and for the cause of maintaining international peace and promoting human progress."

in conclusion, the foreign minister said: secretary-general waldheim on his visit will have the opportunity to see and get acquainted with china and exchange views with us on questions of common concern. this will be useful towards enhancing our mutual understanding and relations. i wish success to the visit of his excellency the secretary-general.

u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim said: "the arrival of the people's republic of china at the united nations was an event of great historical importance which brought the international organization close to universality. the community of nations welcomed this great step forward and i am convinced that the presence of the people's republic will contribute considerably to solving the many problems with which we are confronted."

touching on the international situation, he said: "we see reassuring trends towards international detente marked by personal contacts, visits and closer relations between the leaders of the world. this is welcomed by the world community and it may well be a turning point in international relations."

he said: "on the other hand, we are still confronted with a series of regional conflicts which we have been unable to solve during the past years. this makes it all the more important that we should make every effort to solve these conflicts which may lead to global confrontation and endanger world peace and international security. in my view this is one of the most urgent tasks for the united nations and the world community."

waldheim said: "the united nations is ready to fully participate in these efforts. if the organization has not been able to solve a number of problems, it was not the fault of the organization as such; for the success of the united nations depends on the attitude and efforts of its members." he said: "the united nations is an instrument of peace that has to be used in order to become effective." he hoped "that member-state will use the united nations more than in the past to solve the many problems we are confronted with. there is still bloodshed and war in viet-nam; a dangerous crisis persists in the middle-east; the cyprus problem is still unsolved and there remain serious problems on the indo-pakistan sub-continent."

in his speech, waldheim held: "we live today in an era where peace is maintained mainly through the deterrent of weapons of mass destruction, a peace built on fear.

this situation must not lead us to believe that peace can be taken for granted. on the contrary, the existence of these frightening weapons seriously jeopardizes world peace and this makes it all the more important that we should devote ourselves to reduce and finally eliminate the wasteful armaments race."

he said: "we welcome the personal contacts between world leaders. these contacts contribute without any doubt to a better understanding between nations and a general lessening of international tensions." he stressed, however, that "the un has an essential role to play" in the efforts to maintain and enhance peace and security on this earth.

he said in conclusion: "i am happy to have this opportunity for direct and personal contacts with the leaders of the people's republic of china and to exchange views on the international situation. i am very gratified with the talks i had today with h.e. mr. chi peng-fei, the foreign minister, and i look forward to further talks with the political leaders during my stay in peking."

present were chiao kuan-hua and fu hao, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou hua-min, tang ke, ku ming, hsieh hua, ma jen-hui, chou jung-kuo, wang hai-jung, hsu nan-ping, wang yeh-chiu, wu ching, chang nai-chao, an chih-yuan, han hsu, pu ming, ling ching, chang hsi-hsien and wang yi.

also present were dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires a.i. of the austrian embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with UN Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, held talks here today with kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general.

taking part in the talks were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, and anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general; and

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; an chih-yuan, director, and ling ching, deputy director, of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry; and staff members chi chao-chu, yang hu-shan, wu yi-yu and chao ching-tien.

Huang Hua's Speech at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 10, 1972)

following is the text of a speech delivered by huang hua, china's permanent representative to the u.n. security council, at the council meeting today on the consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations:

the chinese delegation firmly opposes the security council's consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations under the present circumstances. the reason is quite obvious.

1. in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations should in no way be considered in deviation from the relevant resolutions adopted by the united nations general assembly and the security council last year. as is known to all, on november 21 last year, the indian government, with the active encouragement and energetic support of the soviet social-imperialists, brazenly launched a large-scale war of aggression against pakistan and seriously undermined the peace on the south asian sub-continent. on december 7 last year, the united nations general assembly, breaking through the numerous obstacles raised by the soviet union and india, adopted resolution 2793 (xxvi) with the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, the operative paragraph 1 of which explicitly "calls upon the governments of india and pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other to their own side of the india-pakistan borders". subsequently, on december 21, the security council adopted resolution 307 (1971) with the great majority of 13 votes. apart from reiterating the demand for troops withdrawal by the two parties, the resolution in its operative paragraph 3 "calls upon all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the geneva conventions of 1949 and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population." the geneva convention of 1949 referred to in their connection stipulates in article 118 in explicit terms: "prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities."

however, what is the actual state of affairs now? the actual state of affairs is: the indian government has failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territory in accordance with the u.n. resolutions concerning troop withdrawal, and has been detaining over 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. "bangla desh" is even holding out threats for the trial of pakistan prisoners of war. this constitutes a gross violation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council. at the same time, "bangla desh" is insisting on its recognition by pakistan before it can agree to hold negotiations with the latter. this is simply to collude with india in blackmailing pakistan and in continuing to obstruct the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the united nations. this is indeed bullying others too

much. we would ask: whether or not resolution 2793 (xxvi) adopted by the u.n. general assembly with 104 votes and the security council resolution 307 (1971) adopted with 13 votes remain valid? obviously before the true implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions and pending a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan, and between pakistan and "bangla desh", "bangla desh" is not qualified at all to be admitted into the united nations, and the security council's consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations is entirely out of the question. otherwise, where will the united nations charter stand? where will the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council stand? when one refuses to implement the relevant resolutions of the united nations, how can he possibly speak of "accepting the obligations contained in the present charter" and of being "able and willing to carry out these obligations"? this is indeed a sheer hoax and a gross mockery of the united nations.

2. to put it bluntly, in resorting to such unreasonable course of action, the indian government and its behind-the-scenes supporter the soviet social-imperialists are aimed at encouraging the aggressor through the instrumentality of the united nations and continuing to maintain the tension on the south asian sub-continent. a clear evidence is found in the report that after the simla talks between india and pakistan, the indian prime minister mrs. indira gandhi claimed that pending the "final settlement" of the jammu and kashmir dispute, she would not permit the repatriation of pakistan prisoners of war. approval of these acts of theirs would be tantamount to giving aid and abetment to evil-doings. consequently, in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter and in the interests of the entire people of the south asian sub-continent, it is essential to insist on the following: only when the relevant u.n. resolutions have been truly implemented and only after a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangla desh" has been achieved, can the security council consider "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations.

in view of the above reasons, the chinese delegation firmly opposes the security council's consideration of the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations.

CHINA AND US

Comrades Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan Meet American Associate Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1972)

chiang ching, and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with roxane h. witke, american women writer and associate professor of history. they gave a dinner in her honour and with her saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern".

among those present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and comrades shan ta-chi, chen ming-hsien, shen jo-yun, hsu erh-wei and yu shih-lien.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble Performs in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1972)

the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia gave another performance at the tienchiao theatre here this evening.

watching the performance were:

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and

penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; minister and madame sarin chhak; minister and madame thiounn mumm; minister general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol; minister thiounn prasith; and madame van piny, wife of second vice-minister van piny, and madame sien an, wife of ambassador sien an.

present were oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation; nikola radas, leader of the ensemble; miloje popovic, deputy leader of the ensemble; and milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the yugoslav embassy here.

during the interval, chu teh, penn nouth and kuo mo-jo met and had a cordial and friendly talk with oto denes, nikola radas, miloje popovic, milorad bozinovic and principal artists of the ensemble.

also present were leading members of departments concerned kang ke-ching, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, li ting-chuan, chang ying-wu, chu chuan-hsien and liu hsi-lin, as well as tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and his wife chu li-ching.

the yugoslav artists performed national songs and dances reflecting the life of the multi-national yugoslav people and their fighting spirit to oppose foreign aggression and defend national independence. the performance was warmly welcomed by the audience.

after the performance, chu teh, penn nouth and kuo mo-jo went on stage, shook hands with the singers and dancers to congratulate them, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Closely Relate the Reality of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements in the Countryside With the Carrying Out of Education in the Party's Basic Line for Basic Level Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, August 6, 1972) Closely relating the reality of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment in the countryside with the holding of study classes, the CCP Hsinan Hsien Committee, Honan Province, has trained in rotation in different terms and groups some basic level cadres for the countryside, carried out basic line education on them, and by solving collectively problems appearing in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, pushed forward the development of agricultural production.

In training basic level cadres by rotation, the CCP Hsinan Hsien Committee pays attention to directing everyone, with reference to the realities in the production brigade itself, to read and study seriously, to comprehend thoroughly the Party's basic line, and to continue to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

T'aip'ingchuang production brigade of Shihching commune is hilly, cut by deep gullies, and rocks. There was a shortage of land and water. What could be done to transform the physiognomy of nature there? In the past, because some of the cadres of this production brigade were unwilling to try and make the effort, or devote themselves energetically to changing the natural condition, but went instead to the mountain to fell trees and quarry for stone, or went below the mountains to pull carts and work for transportation, and were contented with making enough for food, clothes and pocket money. Confronted with the problems of which road to follow, some of the leading members of the Party branch pretended not to know and tried to ignore it altogether.

Last spring, at a study class held by the hsien Party committee, the secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade studied seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Socialist society is a fairly long historical stage. During this stage of history, classes, the struggles between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism goes on and the danger of a capitalist restoration remains. It is necessary to recognize this protracted and complex nature of this struggle. It is necessary to heighten our vigilance. It is necessary to carry out socialist education." He analyzed the struggle between the two lines in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement in the unit itself from the viewpoint of class struggle, and raised the awareness of all.

Upon his return to the production brigade, he first adopted the means of open-door rectification, developed an active ideological struggle, and unified the understanding of all. Following that, by extensively mobilizing the masses and vigorously criticizing the bourgeois inclinations and the world outlook of the non-ambitious, complacent lazybones and cowards, raised the activism of the masses in following the socialist road, and on the basis of Party policies and actual conditions in the unit itself, made reasonable arrangements for agricultural sideline production and rapidly whipped up an upsurge in learning from Tachai and building a new mountain region.

While carrying out education in the Party's basic line, the CCP Hsinan Hsien Committee maintains directing the basic level cadres, with reference to the realities of the unit itself, to sum up experience seriously, to raise constantly everyone's awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to push forward the substained development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement.

Several years ago, under the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, Huangp'o production brigade of Hsiwo commune used their main energy and labor on carrying out sideline production. Consequently, the land on the "barren hillside" was a scene of desolation, and for a time members of the brigade had to subsist on rice purchased back from the state. In criticizing and repudiating the black merchandise of "placing money in command" they again put a complete stop to sideline production and engaged in a "single economy." Consequently, even the buying of an additional small farming implement was a problem in the production brigade, and grain production also failed to go up.

The mistakes and setbacks taught the cadres of the production brigade a lesson. In accordance with the policy "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," advanced by Chairman Mao, and proceeding from the actual condition of the unit itself, while concentrating their strength on carrying out grain production properly, they also allocated a certain amount of labor to build up anew the sideline production base. With agriculture leading sideline production and sideline production nourishing agriculture, the collective economy keeps on developing, grain production continues to rise year after year, and it changes from a grain-deficit to a grain-surplus production brigade.

The hsien Party committee invited Shang Tao-ta, the secretary of the Party branch of this production brigade, to recount the lesson of their experience at the study class and enabled the cadres who attended the study class to obtain a profound education in line and policy. At the same time, it also enabled Shang Tao-te to understand more correctly the orientation and raise his consciousness. At the conclusion of the study class, he returned to the production brigade, mobilized the masses to make an all-round examination of the state of implementation of various economic policies of the Party for the countryside in the unit itself, made more reasonable arrangements for agricultural sideline production in the whole production brigade and enabled agricultural sideline production to develop in an all-round manner.

For the sake of providing the study class for training basic level cadres by rotation a better target to aim at, the CCP Hsinan Hsien Committee also regularly takes new conditions and problems which have come to light in the learn-from-Tachai movement to the study class for study and solution. At one time in the past, members of the hsien Party committee discovered while making in-depth investigation that some of the production brigades had not implemented conscientiously the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture, but by adhering to the old methods of farming, caused agricultural production to develop slowly.

In the light of this problem, the hsien Party committee brought up the problem of "How to farm for the revolution" at the study class for discussion by everyone, and took the cadres participating in the study class to Yuchang production brigade, which had been doing well in carrying out scientific farming, for on-the-scene instruction. In the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, Yuchang production brigade showed very great determination at the beginning. However, it did not pay attention to scientific farming, but by being conservative and following routine, adhered to old rules and practices. Consequently, although there was an increase in grain and cotton production, yet the increase was not high.

While carrying out an in-depth education in ideology and political line, the Party branch of the production brigade directed the cadres and people to criticize the idea of being conservative and sticking rigidly to routine as well as adhering to old rules and practices, raised the understanding of everybody regarding the implementation of the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture and the practice of scientific farming. Since then, proceeding from actual conditions in the production brigade itself, they have actively grasped deep plowing of the soil, completion of water conservation projects, and improving of seed strains, carried out such work as reasonable close planting, timely irrigation and drainage, disease prevention and pest control, and enabled the production of grain and cotton to increase steadily.

The lesson of the experience of Yuchang production brigade has raised the understanding of everyone toward scientific farming. The cadres of various communes and production brigades, upon their return, have, in conjunction with the Party reorganization and construction, "one strike, three-

oppose," and repudiate-revisionism and rectification movements, further reorganized the former agro-technical ranks, and pushed forward the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement in the whole hsien.

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Seriously Read About and Study the Party's Basic Line

- The Hoch'ih District Party Committee of Kwangsi achieves relatively good results in sponsoring study classes for leading cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study, have a good grasp of Marxism," the CCP Hoch'ih District Committee of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has held three sessions of study classes for leading cadres at the hsien, commune, factory and mine levels during the first half of this year. They have seriously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works with reference to the Party's basic line and have produced comparatively good results.

In order to have a sure grasp of the Party's basic line, it is necessary to painstakingly study Marxist theories. The study classes are organized around the Party's basic line. In the classes, conscientious efforts are made to study parts of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, keeping firmly in mind questions relating to the continuing of class struggle, upholding of the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuing of the revolution. The study classes also lead participants in grouping relevant Marx-Lenin writings together for study, in combining the study of Marxist-Leninist works with the study of Chairman Mao's works, in comparing and linking the study of historical experiences with the struggles in reality and in making unremitting efforts to understand the theoretical basis of the Party's basic line.

For example, during the study of the theory of class struggle in the "Communist Manifesto," some comrades at first contented themselves with enumerating examples of the present class struggles, with talking about the policy of grasping class struggle, and with depicting the changes that occurred before and after class struggle. They did not place emphasis on learning and comprehending the theories that gave answers to questions as to why class struggle was the force pushing forward the development of a class society, or why it was necessary to persevere in class struggle and in the dictatorship of the proletariat in the historical stage of socialism. Hence, these comrades still lacked a deep enough understanding of the Party's basic line.

In the light of this situation, the study classes promptly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Perception solves only problems of phenomenon, theory alone can solve problems of essence." Participants were led to study basic theories of historical materialism which asserted that production relations must be adjusted to the development of the production forces and that the superstructure must correspond to the development of the economic base. They were also led to comprehend fully the mutual relations between these basic theories and the theory of class struggle.

Through study, the comrades realize that all basic contradictions in a society are contradictions between production forces and production relations, and between the superstructure and the economic base. In a class society, the relations and contradictions between them take the form of class relations and class contradictions. It is only through the incessant struggle waged by the class representing the new production forces against the ruling class that tried to maintain the old production relations that the old production relations and superstructure could be changed, that new production forces and a new superstructure could be built and consolidated and that society could be pushed forward in its advance.

On the basis of these realizations and linking up the actual struggles between the two classes and the two lines since liberation, the comrades repeatedly study Chairman Mao's dissertation on the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in a socialist society and theories on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, they succeeded in raising their consciousness in the necessity of persevering in class struggle and in the dictatorship of the proletariat during the historical stage of socialism.

"Comparisons lead to discernment." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, comrades taking part in the study classes painstakingly study to comprehend basic Marxist-Leninist principles. In terms of the understanding they gained, they uncover and criticize the various fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who vainly attempted to change the Party's basic line.

In the course of their study on the theory that the state is "an organ for the oppression of one class by another," as expounded in "The State and Revolution," the study classes guide the comrades to link up parts of "The State and Revolution" on the nature of the state with the parts that deal with the function of the state in their study and to combine the study of "The State and Revolution" with Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." By means of Lenin's and Chairman Mao's theories of the state, the comrades analyze and criticize the reactionary fallacy that "political power is the power to exercise oppression," peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The comrades come to realize that in essence, the political power of any state is an organ for the oppression of one class by another, however, the nature and function of the political power in a proletarian state are fundamentally poles apart from those of a bourgeois state. In the dictatorship of the proletariat, democracy is realized for the broad masses of people and dictatorship is only exercised over the reactionary class which is a minority. In contrast, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie allows so-called democracy only within the bourgeoisie and exercise dictatorship over the broad masses of people. Apart from overcoming the resistance of the class enemy, the political power of a proletarian state is used to organize economic and cultural work. On the other hand, in a capitalist society which is built on the system of private possessions, and where productions of society remains in a state of anarchy, the sole function of the political power of a bourgeois state is to suppress the resistance by the broad masses of people and to insure that the bourgeoisie gain the greatest possible interest.

Through study and criticism, the comrades realize that the fallacy that "political power is the power to exercise oppression," boosted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is actually a vain attempt to tamper with the Marxist theory on the state, to cut up the content of the proletarian dictatorship and to confuse the basic differences between proletarian dictatorship and the bourgeois dictatorship. It is also a scheme to replace proletarian dictatorship with bourgeois dictatorship and to suppress the revolutionary people. Through study and criticism, the comrades increase their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and raise their consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line.

On the basis of painstaking and penetrating criticism against revisionism, the cadre study classes organized by the Hoch'ih District Party Committee employs the method of summing up individual experiences and analyzing typical cases and uses the basic Marxist-Leninist principles with initiative to sum up positive and negative experiences gained in the course of implementing the Party's basic line.

The secretary of a commune Party committee conscientiously summed up the commune's experiences in grasping class struggle since the liberation of the whole country in the light of the theory of class struggle in Marxism.

The grain output of this commune in the initial stages after the liberation was very low. Through socialist transformation and anti-Rightist struggles, the total grain output in 1958 was more than doubled. However, from 1959 onward, owing to the influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" of renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, the struggle against class enemy and capitalist tendencies were slackened, the political and ideological work were relaxed and consequently, grain production stopped advancing. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune has carried out education in the Party's basic line in depth, firmly grasped class struggle, and strengthened political and ideological work. In 1971, the total grain output of the commune reached over 2.8 million catties which was nearly five times that produced during the initial stages after the liberation. After summing up these experiences, the secretary of the commune Party committee deeply realizes that whenever the Party's basic line is adhered to, the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction will advance forward, and that whenever class struggle is not grasped and whenever politics is not put in command, the economic work will go astray.

Another commune uses the theory of the dialectical unity between production forces and production relations, and between the superstructure and the economic base to sum up pertinent experiences. This commune had once been an advanced unit. At one time, owing to the pernicious remnant influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who advocated that "politics can sweep off everything else," politics and production were set in opposition against one another, little attention was paid to leading production, with the result that production was gravely affected. Since then, the people of this commune have summed up these experiences, strived to unite politics and the economy together. They have put politics in

command of economy, firmly grasped revolution and fervently promoted production. As a result, grain output in 1971 increased by 56 percent and the commune became the unit with the biggest marginal increase in production in the hsien.

By summing up positive and negative experiences together, comrades of the commune deeply realize that in order to do a good job in socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to adhere to the theory of the dialectical unity of politics and economy in Marxism and to conscientiously implement the Party's basic line. Learning through practice makes the comrades understand that when basic Marxist-Leninist principles have been grasped in the course of reading and study, the conscientious summing up of experiences in implementing the Party's basic line is an implementation of the policy of linking theory with practice in study and an important way to reap effective results in study and should hence be carried out perseveringly.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Strengthen Leadership First Over Line and Policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, August 6, 1972) Strengthening leadership realistically over agriculture, the CCP Ch'itung Hsien Committee, Hunan Province, devotes its main energy to agriculture, implements Party policies conscientiously, grasps actively the giving of support by industry to agriculture and stimulates the development of agricultural production in the whole hsien. In 1971, the hsien triumphed over a serious drought, and the average per-mow yield of grain reached 863 catties to top the target set in the "Program." The total volume output showed an increase of 32,000,000 catties over 1970. This year, there is another bumper harvest of early rice. Some 75 percent of the barren hills in the whole hsien suitable for the planting of trees have been basically afforested, and there is also a very great development in sideline production and fishing. The whole hsien has also operated some 73 small iron and steel mills, small coal pits, fertilizer plants, pesticide plants, and agricultural machine fitting and repair plants serving agriculture, and the rate of agricultural mechanization is being accelerated.

Ch'itung hsien is situated in a mountainous region in southern Hunan with rather backward natural conditions, and there is only an average of 0.7 mow of paddy land per capita. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the development of agricultural production was very slow, and each year the people had to subsist on grain purchased back from the state. When the new hsien Party committee was established, it resolved to lead the people of the whole hsien in rapidly changing its backward physiognomy. At the beginning, however, it was uncertain to what the main energy of the hsien Party committee should be devoted.

In drawing up plans for work, some of the comrades of the hsien Party committee were of the opinion that as the hsien had too many people but too little land, and its natural condition was poor, the grasping of agriculture was "not profitable enough," they suggested having a bit of industry more. The majority of the comrades felt that, as Ch'itung was in an important agricultural district, the whole Party should take action and carry out agriculture in a big way, and the main energy of the hsien Party committee should be devoted to agriculture.

The "squad members" of the hsien Party committee conscientiously studied and discussed the far-reaching significance of this teaching of Chairman Mao: "We have a rural population of over 500 million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power," summed up the past effects of the revisionist line in blindly developing industry, transferring too much labor from the countryside, and reviewed the lesson of the experience in

taking capital funds away from agriculture which resulted in a drop in agricultural production and a lack of raw materials for the development of industry.

From that, everybody realized that only with the development of agriculture could industry and other enterprises have a foundation, and only by realistically grasping agriculture properly and dealing correctly with the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry could the development of agriculture and various enterprises be stimulated. Thereupon the CCP Ch'itung Hsien Committee passed a resolution calling upon the whole Party to take action and carry out agriculture in a big way.

While grasping well the over-all work, the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the hsien Party committee at the same time lay emphasis on the grasping of agriculture. In arranging the use of labor, assurance is given that there would be sufficient labor for the agricultural front. Regarding investment capital and support materials for agriculture, the state has firmly insisted on using them for agriculture. Because of the strengthening of leadership by the hsien Party committee, the development of basic agricultural construction in the whole hsien has been very rapid.

In strengthening leadership over agriculture, the CCP Ch'itung Hsien Committee first strengthens leadership over line and policies. By conscientiously studying the basic line as well as the general and specific policies of the Party, leading members have eliminated interferences from the Right and the "Left" by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and conscientiously implemented the Party's cadre policy, intellectual policy, and various economic policies for the countryside. For the sake of better implementing the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," leading members of the hsien Party committee go regularly deeply into the communes and production brigades to conduct investigation and study, and when problems are discovered, to solve them in time.

At one time this hsien paid attention only to the grasping of grain production and neglected the development of diversified economy. Because of that, although there was an increase in the grain production of some communes and production brigades, there was no increase in the income of the commune members, and the development of the collective economy was also very slow. In order to solve this problem, the leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into Ch'ihsingling production brigade of Matuch'iao commune, an advanced "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" unit in the whole province, to settle down and conscientiously summed up their experience in implementing the directive of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development." Since 1962, the Party branch of this production brigade, leading the masses, has developed hills and harnessed rivers, improved low-yield fields and stimulated the development of agriculture. In 1971, the average per-mow yield of grain in the whole production brigade reached 1,400 catties.

While actively grasping grain production, leading members of the hsien committee have also, in a manner suited to local conditions, planted cotton, rapeseed, medicinal herbs and other economic produce, planted fruit trees and carried out afforestation, developed energetically pig-raising by collectives and individual families, and made use of ponds, pools and reservoirs for fish breeding. The annual income of this production brigade from economic produce and sideline production alone amounts to 63,000 yuan. The collective economy is steadily consolidated, and income of the commune members is gradually increasing.

The change in Ch'ihsingling production brigade has enabled the leading members of the hsien Party committee to receive a great education. They organize commune members and cadres to go in groups to Ch'ihsingling production brigade for visits and study, and in conjunction with reality, carry out a lively and concrete education in line and policy with fine results. Leading members at various levels have also made full use of local natural conditions, to make unified planning and reasonable dispositions for actively developing a diversified economy. Last year, apart from guaranteeing the area of food grain, the hsien also extended the areas planted to cotton, rapeseed, lily and rush, as well as stocked the ponds, pools and reservoirs with fry which produced more than 7,900,000 catties of fresh fish over the past year.

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RURAL POLICIES

We Must Be Good in Drawing Demarcation Lines Between Policies

by

Liu Yüeh-wu (刘岳五), Secretary of CCP Szuyang Hsien Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1972)

The line determines the policy, while the policy embodies the line. Practice of carrying out the Party's relevant rural economic policies makes us understand that only by drawing demarcation lines between policies well can we effectively overcome interference from the "Left" and the Right and correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

Distinguish Between the Two Lines, Comprehend the Spirit of the Policies

Chairman Mao has pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Problems of the People's Communes" which was formulated under his supervision: "We are Marxist-Leninists who hold that revolution goes on continuously. In our opinion, there is no Great Wall and there should not be allowed to exist a Great Wall between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. We are also Marxist-Leninists who hold that revolution develops by stages. We hold that different stages of development reflect the qualitative change of matter and that these qualitatively different stages should not be mixed up with each other." This great doctrine of Chairman Mao is the idea guiding the Party's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. The series of rural economic policies laid down by Chairman Mao not only embody the great orientation in which the Party leads the peasants on the socialist road, but also take into consideration various factors of the level of agricultural production and the standard of the peasants' present consciousness. For this reason, in implementing the Party's policies, we must understand clearly that we must not only persevere in following the socialist road but also proceed from the current actual conditions, that we must not only perseveringly adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts but also have the viewpoint of development and strictly distinguish this viewpoint from the "Left" or Right ideas of various shapes and colors.

In drawing demarcation lines between policies, it is first necessary to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line.

In the spring of last year, I discovered that some cadres of brigades and production teams, being poisoned by the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them, wrongly held that "it was necessary to suppress tightly the 'tail of capitalism,' that is, the household side-occupations, in order to check the tendency toward capitalism." Others

said: "Development of collective side-occupations is the main orientation. It does no harm to control the individual side-occupations more strictly." This was precisely because they did not try to approach the Party's policies on rural side-occupations by raising them to the plane of the ideological line and the political line.

Should we take the socialist road or the capitalist road? This is the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside. Strengthening the Party's leadership over individual family side-occupations and perseveringly taking the socialist road is the main orientation in which we can embody Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, whereas spontaneous development of family side-occupations reflects the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. For this reason, we must make clear the following distinctions in developing family side-occupations: Whether we carry out family side-occupations by making use of spare time and during the slack farming seasons under the condition of actively participating in collective labor and developing the socialist collective economy, or exclusively conduct family "side-occupations" without participating in collective labor: whether we obtain material locally and organize local production and marketing under a good leadership, or spontaneously monopolize processing, sell the products for profit, etc. Only by distinguishing between these policies shall we be able to see the struggle between the two lines; only by distinguishing between the correct line and the wrong line can we understand the importance of correct execution of policies to the correct execution of the Party's line.

Tachung brigade, P'eihsu commune, formerly negected leadership over family side-occupations, subsequently giving rise to a spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. Later, without analyzing the family side-occupations, it "suppressed" them as a rule. As a result, development of family side-occupations was impeded. In 1969, the brigade Party branch perseveringly put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in command of multiple undertakings and paid attention to distinguishing between the policies, thereby overcoming the interference from the "Left" and the Right. In the past three years, the collective economy was consolidated and strengthened continuously and family side-occupations also made suitable developments. Last year, this brigade's grain output per mow surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," its cotton output per mow exceeded 100 catties, and its income from family side-occupations was equal to an increased output of more than 300,000 catties of grain. This shows that the key to whether or not the peasants would take the socialist road lies in whether the Party's leadership has been strengthened and not, and whether or not family side-occupations are carried out; and the key to whether or not family side-occupations give rise to the tendency toward capitalism lies in whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies are carried out. Only when we have distinguished between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the Right and ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type shall we be able to carry out correctly the Party's policy toward family side-occupations.

Distinguish Between the Two Kinds of Contradiction, Realize the Spirit of the Policies

The course of carrying out policies is a course of resolving contradictions. Chairman Mao says: "Qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." In our socialist society, there exist two kinds of contradiction, namely, the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and the contradiction among the people. Correct distinction between and correct handling of these two kinds of contradiction are the basic starting point of the charting of various policies. Whether we should protect the masses and hit at the enemies--or act vice versa--has always been the basic distinction between the two lines. Only by distinguishing between the two qualitatively different contradictions can we realize the class nature of the policies and implement the Party's basic line.

Last year, while strengthening management of trade fairs, some basic-level cadres thought that all those who did business illegally might as a rule be regarded and handled as speculators without making concrete analysis; others took no heed of the small number of people who caused trouble. These two tendencies reflected the fact that they did not correctly distinguish between the two qualitatively different contradictions.

We should see that some people did illegal business because they were poisoned by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and this is a problem of ideological understanding. For this reason, we must solve this problem chiefly by the method of education through criticism and should not punish them by the method of handling speculators, otherwise we shall have gone to the "Left." On the other hand, we should see that the trade fairs are an important ground on which socialism fights fiercely in the countryside against capitalism to win victory, and where class emenies often carry out speculation under the pretext of participating in these trade fairs. For this reason, we must be aware of this attack launched by the class enemies and, while strengthening socialist education, we must also strengthen management of trade fairs, otherwise we shall have gone to the Right.

Pachi commune formerly did not take care of the trade fairs. Later, to prevent the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism,it adopted a simple method of punishment in dealing with those who sold goods in violation of the Party's policy, and disputes often occurred. For this reason, the commune Party committee penetratingly carried out propaganda on and education in the relevant policies, strengthened management of the market, handed the policies over to the masses and stressed that effort must be made to investigate conditions and to distinguish strictly between the two qualitatively different contradictions: The masses are aroused to hit resolutely at the handful of class enemies and the speculators who refuse to correct their mistakes after repeated education. With regard to the commune members who have violated the policy, they are educated chiefly through criticism. As a result, order in the market was greatly improved. This made us understand more clearly that: The Party's various policies are charted on the

basis of the Party's basic line. Only by strictly distinguishing between the two qualitatively different contradictions in the course of carrying out each concrete policy shall we be able to protect the masses and hit at the enemies.

Distinguish the Different Conditions, Concretely Carry Out the Policies

Lenin said: "The very gist, the living soul, of Marxism: a concrete analysis of a concrete situation." The policies are defined on the basis of the Party's line and after analyzing the actual conditions. For this reason, in carrying out the policies, we must pay attention to distinguishing the different concrete conditions.

In the course of carrying out the rural economic policies in Chuanghuang brigade, Liuchi commune, the typical cases were applied in conducting the line education, so as to raise the commune members' consciousness of the line. On the basis of differentiating the two qualitatively different contradictions, democratic discussions were held in conjunction with the different conditions and the policies were handled differently. For instance, in dealing with the private plots which had been transformed a few years ago, the masses were first taught to wipe out the pernicious influence of "san-tzu i-pao" and a clear line of demarcation was drawn between the two roads. Then the causes of the transformation were analyzed concretely and different measures were adopted to handle the problems properly in the spirit of the policies. The trees which the commune members had planted beside the fields were considered separately in the light of the different conditions and in the principle of creating favorable conditions for planting trees, for arousing the commune members' enthusiasm in production and for strengthening unity among the masses, and were decided whether they should belong to the commune members or belong to the collective at a price payable to the commune members. Because the different cases were handled differently in the light of different conditions, it was possible to adhere to the principle of the policy and also to embody the liveliness of proceeding from the actual conditions. The masses were deeply satisfied with the implementation of the policies.

The experience of this brigade shows that: Carrying out the policy is a very complicated and meticulous task. To differentiate the policies perseveringly, we must conscientiously read the works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, raise our level of the Marxist doctrine, increase our consciousness of the line and strengthen our concept of the policies. In handling problems of the policies, some comrades solved the problems by simply applying the stereotypes in a generalized way and said wrongly that "it did not matter if the policy was carried out a bit too far provided our orientation was correct," etc. This was because they did not understand that policies came into being because there were differences and that handling all problems in a generalized way meant basically negating the policies. Our orientation is to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and we should not talk abstractly about the orientation by

divorcing it from the line and the policies. If a policy is carried out too far, it will be deviated either to the Right or to the "Left." How can the orientation be correct then? Going too far to the Right or to the "Left" in carrying out the policies means deviating from the Party's line and this will invariably weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The practice of carrying out the policies makes us understand that: Deviation in the execution of policies from the basic-level cadres reflects in a certain degree the wavering of our hsien committee leaders in carrying out the line. In the past, because we did not study the Marxist doctrine adequately and our consciousness of the line was not high, we were not good at distinguishing between policies and we often considered a problem separately, turning quickly to the Right when seeing we were too far on the "Left," and turning quickly to the Left when seeing we were too far on the Right, sometimes failing to follow the line and sometimes going beyond the line. The problems arose at the basic level but the root cause was with the higher level. In order to carry out the Party's policies correctly and to overcome the deviation in carrying out the policies, we must first raise the line consciousness of the hsien committee leadership and also its level of policy understanding. I am resolved to read and study conscientiously, to go further to approach the strengthening of the concept of the policies by raising it to the highplane of the line struggle, to exert greater efforts to distinguish between the policies, and to train myself into a leader capable of really carrying out the Party's line and policies.

* * *

Make Concrete Analysis, Draw A Clear Demarcation Line

- How Shihp'o brigade, Huitung hsien, solves three controversial problems in the course of carrying out the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1972)

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "Without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction," and bearing in mind the problems arising in the course of implementing the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," the Party branch of Shihp'o brigade, Paihua commune, Huitung hsien, Kwangtung Province, makes concrete analysis of the line and solves problems concretely in accordance with the policies, giving an impetus to the further implementation of the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development."

Is It Necessary To Enlarge the Fish Pond?

Three years ago, several young people of Tengwu production team, Shihp'o brigade, suggested building a dam across a valley to store water and enlarging the fish pond in this valley so as to store more water, breed more fish and irrigate more fields. This suggestion brought forth two opposite views. Some people said: "If so, the more than 2 mow of paddy fields in the valley will be flooded. Giving away grain in exchange for fish is against the policy 'Take grain as the key link'." Others said: "Enlarging the pond will bring many advantages. It is advantageous to the development of grain production and to the development of multiple undertakings. This is completely compatible with the policy 'Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development'." These two views clashed with each other for many years.

In the winter of last year, in the course of criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the problem of enlarging the fish pond was brought up again. The leading members of the Party branch went deep into this production team and got together with the masses to study the Party's relevant policies toward the countryside and to make a concrete analysis of this problem by raising it to the high plane of the basic line. The masses saw that after the fish pond was enlarged, the more than 2 mow of paddy fields would disappear, but with the dam built, the whole valley would become a big reservoir and water storage would be increased by a few dozen times. If a pumping station was built, it would be possible to turn the several dozen mow of dry land above the level of the fish pond into paddy fields; if a two-stage pumping station was built, it would be possible to irrigate the more than 100 mow of farmland on surrounding mountain slopes. With the fish pond enlarged, it would also be possible to breed more fish. This really is advantageous to both the development of grain production and the development of multiple undertakings.

Why was it that some comrades regarded this thing as against the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development"? They went further with the analysis and realized that: First, these comrades held a one-sided viewpoint toward this problem. They saw only the decrease in the area of paddy fields but did not see that when there was a greater volume of water, more dryland could be turned into paddy fields and the acreage of paddy fields would expand. Second, they were influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Proceeding from their counter-revolutionary needs, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type put multiple undertakings in a position opposite to grain production and put one-sided stress on grain production. Superficially they seemed to attach importance to grain production but in essence they wanted to chop off multiple undertakings and to impede implementation of the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," in a frenzied attempt to attain their sinister aim of undermining the socialist economy and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After this concrete analysis, the militiamen and the masses who suggested enlarging the fish pond said: "At first, we only saw that this was advantageous to production and could help increase our income. We did not think of the problem that deeply. This discussion raises our thinking to the level of the 'key link' and the 'line'." Those who formerly disagreed to any enlargement of the fish pond said: "Formerly we looked at a problem from only one side. We saw only the appearance of a thing and not its essence. This discussion has raised our consciousness of the line."

With thinking unified, the masses went all out to fight strenuously for 30 days, enlarging the fish pond, breeding more fish and building a pumping station. This year, there was 11 more mow of paddy fields for growing early crop rice, and water was conducted for the first time to irrigate the economic crops.

Is It Necessary To Give Up the Kiln?

In the course of carrying out the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," Shangyut'ang production team put up a kiln. Because line education was not grasped tightly and a clear orientation was lacking and too much manpower was concentrated on this kiln, there was not enough manpower for doing agriculture during the busy farming season. The kiln workers were paid by a wrong method of contract for labor. This caused a dispute among the masses. As a result, some people said that the kiln in Ch'enwu production team had problems and that peanuts were grown too late in this production team also because of the kiln. When these two cases were referred to the Party branch, the Party branch committee was also divided in opinion. Some committee members said that both of these two kilns had problems and had to be suspended. Others said that these two cases should not be handled in a generalized way and by a simple method.

After investigation, the Party branch discovered that the conditions of the kiln operated by Ch'enwu production team were different from those of the kiln operated by Shangyut'ang production team. The kiln operated by

Ch'enwu production team implemented the principle of laying emphasis on agriculture and supporting agriculture with side-occupations. It suspended production during the very busy farming season and carried out production during the slack farming season. Moreover, it employed only five laborers, so that its contradiction with agricultural production was not serious. Peanuts were planted a few days too late in this production team because of the arrangements for the use of labor and not because a kiln was run.

With regard to its business management, it correctly handled the rational difference in remunerations for labor between agriculture and side-occupations. Thanks to the correct orientation of its business, it accumulated money for the production team. This money was used to buy a batch of chemical fertilizer and some agricultural machines, including a water pump, a diesel engine, a rice hulling machine, and a flour-grinding machine, thereby liberating labor and giving an impetus to agricultural production.

The Party branch put on the table what they had found from the investigation. Those who formerly suggested suspending these two kilns no longer persisted in their view; those who formerly thought that doing side-occupations was something dangerous and conducting multiple undertakings would impede grain production also changed their view. Things were strange. People had different views which could hardly be unified despite the efforts at reconciling them over a long period of time, but now they are enlightened suddenly as if they have found a key to the lock of their minds. This key is the typical case of correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Immediately after that, the masses made an analysis in connection with the line. They pointed out: Whether the orientation is correct or not is not determined by whether or not industrial side-occupations is carried out but by the kind of line carried out in doing industrial side-occupation. Industrial side-occupation and multiple undertakings guided by the correct line not only do not impede grain production but help develop grain production. Developing the commune- and brigade-operated industrial side-occupations while developing grain production is an important task aimed at developing the socialist economy and satisfying the needs of the people's everyday life. When hearing other people's criticism, the cadres of Shangyut'ang production team thought it meant that "it was dangerous to grasp side-occupation." Now they have learned an impressive lesson, saying: "It is not dangerous to carry out industrial side-occupation. It is dangerous only when we separate ourselves from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." They studied the experience of Ch'enwu production team in running the kiln and consciously reorganized their kiln, running it with success.

Is It Possible To Do Weaving at Home?

When the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development" was being implemented and agricultural production was developing briskly, a commune member of Hengfeng production team saw that the brigade had changed its regulations of banning weaving at home and therefore

devoted himself to weaving bamboo sieves, bamboo baskets and other bamboo articles at home. When his portion of bamboo which was reserved for private use was used up, he went to other localities to buy bamboo. When the bamboo articles could not be sold locally, he took them to other localities for sale. He took no heed of collective production. Later, some commune members followed his example. As a result, labor attendance rate was low in this production team and collective production was impeded. The cadres were divided in opinion on this phenomenon: Some said: "This production team has bamboo resources and has the habit of weaving bamboo articles at home. What the commune members do now is a proper family side-occupation, and this will cause no harm." Others were of this opinion: "A hole in a dam will become bigger and bigger if the leakage goes on. Household side-occupation is a hole which should not be allowed. It is better to forbid private weaving of bamboo articles.

Upon discovering this state of affairs, the principal leading members of the Party branch came to this production team to have chats and discuss the problems time and again with the cadres and the old poor peasants and made a concrete analysis in connection with the line.

They first analyzed whether the present practice of family weaving in Hengfeng production team had problems or would not involve serious problems. They brought out these facts on the table: Now family weaving of bamboo articles has developed excessively. Bamboo has to be purchased from other localities and the bamboo articles have to be sent to places a few dozen li or over 100 li away for sale. The commune members cannot afford to do so during their spare time. If the commune members are allowed to do so, the collective labor attendance rate will drop, the speed of production will be lower than that in other production teams, and the quality of labor will be impaired. If this is allowed to go on, collective production will invariably suffer serious damage. Before the great cultural revolution, as a result of the influence by Liu Shao-ch'i's "four big freedoms" and "money in command," this kind of phenomenon appeared once. At that time, some people took care of their private interests and neglected public interests. They were bent on doing family weaving of bamboo articles. As a result, the bamboo weaving center of the production team was closed, grain output decreased and the commune members earned less income.

But was it possible to ban family weaving? They made an analysis and came to understand that: First, this production team has bamboo resources and has also the habit and the know-how of bamboo weaving. If family weaving is given up, it will be impossible to make the best use of material resources and to develop man's ability to the full. Second, the bamboo baskets and sieves serve agricultural production. If the families are forbidden to weave these bamboo articles, the development of agricultural production will be hindered. Third, the old people and the children cannot participate in labor in large fields. They cannot play their role if family weaving of bamboo articles is forbidden. Fourth, suitable conduct of family weaving helps commune members earn greater income.

In the past, influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, this production team once adopted the wrong method of "eradicating revisionism" and "cutting off the tail." The fruit trees and bamboo plants grown by the commune members were requisitioned and the commune members were banned from doing weaving of bamboo articles. As a result, not only family side-occupations diminished but the enthusiasm of the commune members was also dampened, the multiple undertakings operated by the collective dropped drastically and grain output also decreased.

The masses learned an impressive lesson in handling the problem of family weaving of bamboo articles in the past. Why did they now repeat these wrong tendencies? They pointed out: The basic question is that the basic line has not taken root deeply in their minds, so that when meeting with a concrete problem, they forget Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle." In handling the problem of commune members' family weaving of bamboo articles, they either take no heed of it or forbid it as a rule, going to extremes. These two methods are at variance with the Party's policies and will impede development of the socialist economy.

This analysis taught the masses a very impressive lesson. Those who formerly regarded the methods of work incompatible with the Party's policies as proper side-occupations said: "If we do not have the basic line in our minds, our view toward the problems will naturally be distorted and we shall lose our bearings." The cadres and commune members who formerly suggested abolishing the family weaving of bamboo articles said: "We formerly thought that what we did was for the revolution. Unexpected by us, we were cheated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and went from another side to interfere with the implementation of the Party's directives and policies. We must continue to raise our consciousness of the line in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles." With thinking unified, the production team quickly resumed the bamboo weaving group and encouraged the commune members to weave bamboo articles under suitable conditions during their spare time.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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PRODUCT DESIGN

Northeast China City Improves Design of Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 13, 1972)

Shenyang, one of china's leading machine-building industry centres, has improved the design of nearly half of its products, ranging from metal cutting machine tools, electrical and mining equipment to textile and farm machinery. the new products are generally welcomed by the users for their smaller size, simpler structure and higher efficiency.

many of the city's machinery plants were built early in the 50's and or left over from the old society.

production has since expanded and quality improved. some plants however contented themselves with making products after outdated foreign models owing to the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who advocated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

led by the party organizations during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized that erroneous line and determinedly carried out chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". this touched off a city-wide drive to improve the design of products.

the shenyang pump plant, among china's biggest, set the pace by redesigning two-thirds of its products which weigh 20 to 40 per cent less but work with greater efficiency. the production cycle of a complicated oil pump took six long years. now the workers have created a new-type oil pump whose production cycle is one to three months. it weighs two tons instead of the original eight and is more efficient than the old one while the production cost is less.

in designing a rock drill, designers of the shenyang pneumatic tool plant went to mines to study the operation of several imported rock drills. while drawing on their merits, they redesigned the cylinder, drill bit and other parts so as to suit local conditions. the new drill is 40 per cent more efficient than imported ones.

workers of a valve factory joined the taching oil workers in designing and making a three-purpose valve that can regulate the flow and stop it in both directions. it is light in weight and simple in structure.

the party organizations pay attention to bringing the enthusiasm of the technicians into full play in improving designs. some of them are placed in charge of key jobs and others are drawn into three-in-one groups working with leading cadres and workers. discussions were arranged to exchange experience to facilitate the work.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Hsien Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 14, 1972)

small iron and steel plants, coal mines, power stations, sugar refineries, cement, textile, chemical fertilizer and other plants now dot henghsien county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. 27 of them belong to the county administration and 545 are run by the 20 people's communes and almost all the production brgades. this south china county had only a handful of handicraft workshops before liberation.

the county kept to the principle of using local minerals and other rescurces in building these enterprises which turn out around 100 kinds of products. they support farm production, which achieved a record grain harvest last year.

building of small industries began during the great leap forward year of 1958. it got new impetus during the great proletarian cultural revolution when the new county party committee led the people in criticizing liu shao-chi and other political swindlers whose counter-revolutionary revisionist line had caused the closing down of most of the small factories built in 1958.

all these small factories were built by the concerted efforts of the people who combined indigenous and modern methods. the whole county was mobilized to locate mineral deposits and open small mines in response to chairman mao's call "develop the mining industry". a total of 56 production brigades are now producing around two dozen kinds of ores for the county and other places. a group of workers worked in just two months and trial-produced a special transformer for a converter when an iron and steel plant was under construction. the plant was put into operation in half a year and has been expanded into a small complex to turn out copper, rolled steel and steel castings, apart from iron and steel.

the county farm machinery plant produces lathes, planers, drilling machines, welding machines and other equipment for commune plants. in addition to its mobile service, it has helped train 500 skilled workers for the communes. another factory produces water turbines, power generators and transformers with which the county has built 37 small hydro-electric power stations since 1969 to provide 40 per cent of its production brigades with electricity.

thanks to this support, the county now has 158 tractors, 4,400 rice transplanters and more than 10,000 pieces of other equipment to mechanize farming and process farm and side-line produce. the sulung brigade alone has five tractors, eight walking tractors, 88 transplanters and a number of diesel engines, electric motors, crushers and huskers. the brigade was able to increase total grain output three fold last year, as compared with 1964.

HANDICRAFTS

Art Handicrafts Thrive in South China's Kwangtung Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 14, 1972)

total output value of art handicrafts in kwangtung province last year was 13 per cent higher than in 1970. output for the first half of this year rose by a wide margin compared with the same 1971 period.

kwangtung province is a traditional producer of a wide range of artistic handicraft products, including ivory and jade carvings and coloured porcelain ware from kwangchow, cocoa-nut shell carvings from hainan island, drawn-work, cross-stitch and other hand embroidered articles, wood carvings, and wheat stalk cutting pictures from the swatow area, artistic paper-cuttings from foshan and pottery and porcelain ware from shihwan. the designs and themes of these products have been enriched, quality improved and variety increased during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the famous ivory spheres produced in kwangchow before the cultural revolution had 28 concentric balls at the maximum, one inside the other, all exquisitely carved. now there are as many as 32 concentric balls. the swatow hand embroidered articles, including curtains, table cloths, aprons, blouses and laces, are sold in many countries. by combining different stitches, the embroiderers have increased the variety of their products to more than 400.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels pay attention to promoting art handicrafts. apart from making investigations into production, they organize discussions among handicraft workers as well as exhibitions to exchange experience.

handicraft artists have adhered to the principles "make the past serve the present" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", laid down by chairman mao. they have turned out many unpretentious and elegant pieces of new work.

over the past few years the kwangchow tahsin ivory carving workshop has produced more than 10,000 carvings. great efforts are being made by veteran workers to train young workers.

PEASANT TECHNICIANS

City School Helps Train Peasant Technicians

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 14, 1972)

the chengtu hydro-electric power school in szechwan province has in the past few years trained many qualified peasant technicians. this helps promote the fast development of power industry in the countryside.

szechwan has many mountains and rivers. small hydro-electric power stations mushroomed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. to meet the rising demand for technical personnel, the chengtu school in 1970 decided to send detachments of its teachers and students to people's communes to open training classes. while breaking away from the old practice of confining teaching to the classrooms, the teachers and students also take this as a good opportunity to accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the teaching groups work in varied ways, basing their curricula and teaching method on local conditions and needs. some run courses on rudimentary technical knowledge; others tackle immediate problems and concentrate on surveying and designing; still others teach commune members a whole process, from building power station and installing equipment to putting it into operation, in the course of actually constructing a power station.

when all the nine production brigades in chinniu commune on the outskirts of chengtu set up power stations and were in great need of technical force, a teaching group from the chengtu school helped them train in a short time 50 peasants technicians.

one production team in lushan county is located 1,200 metres above sea level and lacks water resources. according to books, power stations cannot be built in such a locality. the teaching group, however, suggested the building of a reservoir to generate electricity. working together with local commune members, they built a 30 kw power station in two months which provided the team with electricity for lighting and processing farm produce. many surrounding communes sent people to participate in building the station. the teaching group saw to it that they were given adequate training in prospecting, designing, building, installation and operation under professional guidance.

RICE HARVEST

More Southern China Provinces Have Good Early Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

kiangsu, chekiang and kiangsi provinces in southern china have reported good early rice harvests. this was achieved after natural disasters were fought. earlier, kwangtung, fukien and yunnan provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region also had good early rice harvests.

total output of early rice in kiangsu was ten per cent higher than in 1971 and chekiang province topped last year's figure. many advanced units wrested better harvests than last year; and a number of low-yielding areas have achieved high-yields.

the party organizations at all levels in kiangsu, chekiang and kiangsi provinces deepened mass education in ideology and political line starting last winter to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and the people. many leading members of the administrative regions and counties in chekiang went down to grass-roots units to make investigations and implement the rural policies of the party. this stimulated farm production. an additional 13,000 hectares were planted to early rice this year.

the kiangsu province had drought and waterlogging starting in march. leading members of the party committees at all levels went to the countryside to fight natural disasters with the commune members. when early rice was sown some areas in kiangsi province were hit by cold waves or hail and then by a serious pest. when the early rice was flowering there was a drought. the commune members and cadres displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in combating natural disasters.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm Production Grows Rapidly in Southwest China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 13, 1972)

grain output of kuanghan county in southwest china's szechwan province averages a 16.6 per cent rise every year, starting in 1969. the highest yield per hectare reached 9.5 tons as against some 5 tons four years ago. plus a sound diversified economy, this has helped consolidate the collective economy and improved the commune members' living standards.

situated in the reaches of china's 2,200-year-old tuchiangyen irrigation system, the county is in one of china's chief grain producing provinces. but it

was a disaster-stricken area before liberation. under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang, the tuchiangyen system was in disrepair. the gradual silting up of the water courses resulted in frequent floods. large-scale repair and expansion began after liberation and the total irrigated area greatly increased.

in the winter of 1969 the county revolutionary committee mobilized 100,000 people in a campaign to renovate and further improve the irrigation system. county cadres, from the county leading members to the party branch secretaries of production brigades, took part. more than 4,000 new ditches, totalling 350 kilometres in length, were built by hard work in that winter and the following spring.

the county party committee then decided to turn the fields into double cropping to raise output. the secretaries and other leading members of the county party committee joined the commune members, cadres and agro-technicians working in the experimental plots to gain experience before popularization. the key problem was with low temperature and hit of cold waves during the nursery season of early rice and the flowering period of late rice. they collected and studied the meteorological data of the past ten years, visited experienced peasants, and pooled suggestions from the masses. a new method of nursing rice seedlings was thus worked out, which, coupled with the selection of early-ripening and cold-resistant strains, made double-cropping successful.

after three years of experimentation and popularization, the acreage of double-cropping rice in 1971 came to 6,000 hectares. most harvests were good.

the expansion of the double-cropping area called for more farm machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticides. apart from organizing local industrial departments to give better service to agriculture, the county party committee encouraged the masses to develop industry on their own with locally available material. in less then two years, more than 160 factories or workshops as well as coal mines were set up by either the county or the communes. the 300 varieties of products include iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement, lathes, drilling machines, water turbines, harvesters, rice-transplanters and threshers. now most of the county's grain, oil and sugar-processing, threshing and fodder-crushing are mechanized or semi-mechanized.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Delegation of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

the delegation of the pan-africanist congress of azania led by potlako lebatlo, acting chairman of the congress, left here by air yesterday for southern china on a friendly visit, after touring peking, yenan and tientsin.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang chuan-pin, permanent council member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Concludes Visit to Tsinan

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 13, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk wound up their visit to tsinan and left by special train this morning for tsingtao.

special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests who are with samdech sihanouk on the tour left by the same train.

accompanying the cambodian guests to tsingtao were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army; and chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. tsinan units and the tsinar municipal revolutionary committee yuan sheng-ping,

pai ju-ping, su yi-jan; hsu nung-yun, fu chia-hsuan, hsiung tso-fang, li po and fang cheng, as well as a crowd of more than 10,000.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling also accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to tsingtao.

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Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Aug. 13, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here by special train this afternoon on a official visit. they are being accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, is with samdech and madame sihanouk on the tour.

with samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit were distinguished cambodian guests keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy; prince norodom sihamoni; prince norodom norindrapong; madame kou roun; and ambassador ang kim khoan and his wife.

the seaside city of tsingtao was today alive with warm expressions of the militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. red flags fluttered over the railway station resounding to the beating of drums and cymbals. the route to the guesthouse was draped with slogans of welcome.

at 16:30, samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the special train amid cheers and the din of drums and gongs. ma chung-chuan, chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee, and others went over and cordially shook hands with the guests. school children presented samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary with bouquets.

when the distinguished guests came to the square before the railway station, they were greeted by over 10,000 people dancing and waving the national flags of china and cambodia, bouquets and streamers. the welcomers shouted: "salute to the cambodian people, the heroic fighters exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation"

"long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

among the welcomers at the railway station were also leading members of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tsingtao liu chung-chien and shih shih-ping.

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests to tsingtao were chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other guests. among those attending were hsu hsiang-chien, yang teh-chih, chang chih-hsiu and kang mao-chao. ma chung-chuan and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet which was filled with warmth and friendship.

ma chung-chuan extended warm congratulations to the cambodian people on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and on the admission of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia to the foreign ministers conference of the non-aligned countries as the sole legitimate representative of cambodia.

samdech sihanouk said that the royal government of national union of cambodia truly represents the cambodian people. it is a patriotic and democratic government desiring independence and neutrality. the royal government of national union of cambodia has won constant victories. the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned nations recently held in georgetown renounced the handful of lon nol elements who advertise themselves as representatives of the cambodian people but in fact represent the united states and who have sold themselves to and serve the u.s. the conference admitted the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia because it regarded the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of the cambodian people. samdech sihanouk thanked the chinese people for their congratulations on this good news.

hosts and guests toasted the ever-growing great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Hold Talks with Cameroon Foreign Minister Vincent Efon

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon held talks with vincent efon, leader of the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon and foreign minister. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the cameroon side were members of the government delegation jacques-roger booh, director of the asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; amadou bello, programme director of the ministry of planning and land management; vessah njoya, director of commerce of the ministry of industrial and commercial development; and a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, cheng fei, chu chien-pai, kao chien-chung, chu hsien-sung and lo hsu.

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Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of United Republic of Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome cameroon foreign minister vincent efon and the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon he is leading.

attending were members of the delegation: jacques-roger booh, amadou bello, vessah njoya, and a.k. sandy-atangana who is charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy here.

madame sandy-atangana and embassy officials were present.

among the guests was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned chiang hsueh-pin, wang yeh-chiu, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei and chu chien-pai; and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

the national flags of cameroon and china hung in the banquet hall.

minister chi peng-fei and minister vincent efon spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and cameroon.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, chi peng-fei extended a warm welcome to all the distinguished guests on the government delegation of cameroon.

he said: "after waging a protracted struggle, the industrious and courageous cameroonian people finally won national independence in 1960. since independence, under the leadership of his excellency president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, the united republic of cameroon has devoted itself to safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture, laid emphasis on the establishment of an independent economy and culture so as to consolidate political independence, advocated the promotion of a spirit of national dignity, and achieved continuous successes in all fields. in international affairs, the cameroonian government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposes barbarous racial discrimination and apartheid and supports african national independence movements. the chinese government and people rejoice at the successes scored by the government and people of cameroon."

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chi peng-fei said: "at present, the world is in an age of upheavals and the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of the world. the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the korean people's struggle for the realization of the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland have won continuous new victories. of late, the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in georgetown has made positive contributions towards strengthening the unity and cooperation of the peoples of the third world and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, and to the struggle against aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. the chinese government always supports and respects the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by countries of asia, africa and latin america and is happy to see that the non-aligned countries are playing an important role in international affairs.

"at present the situation in africa, like that in the world as a whole, is excellent. the independent african states are continuing to win new victories in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and independence. the peoples of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) are taking up arms and waging a valiant struggle against the portuguese colonialist aggressors. the struggles of the peoples of azania, zimbabwe and namibia against the white colonialist rule and racial discrimination are advancing steadily." he added: "we are convinced that, defying brute force, strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the great african peoples, who have a tradition of waging struggles, will certainly be able to frustrate the schemes of imperialism and win still greater victories.

the chinese government will, as always, resolutely support the african peoples in their just cause of unity against imperialism."

chi peng-fei said: the people of china and cameroon shared in the past the common lot of being subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression. today the two countries are faced with the common struggle of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding national independence. through the joint efforts of both sides, diplomatic relations were established between china and cameroon in march last year, thus laying the foundation for the development of friendly relations between the two countries. minister efon is leading the first government delegation of the united republic of cameroon to china for a friendly visit. this will certainly make a new contribution to the friendship between the chinese and cameroonian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. "we are confident that, through the joint efforts of the peoples and governments of china and cameroon and under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will certainly develop daily," he concluded.

in his speech, minister vincent efon extended to the chinese people the salute of friendship of the people of cameroon. he said: "in fulfilling an agreeable duty specially entrusted to me, i request you, mr. minister, to kindly transmit to the great revolutionary leader and one of the most illustrious political figures of our time, chairman mao tsetung, the wishes for the health and happiness of himself and his people addressed to him by president of the united republic of cameroon el hadj ahmadou ahidjo."

he praised the chinese people for the splendid successes they had achieved under the leadership of the chinese communist party. he said: "with the restoration of the long-denied legitimate rights of your country in the united nations, the united republic of cameroon and the other countries friendly to china have rejoiced to see every day your government making a precious and appreciated contribution to the solution of the great problems of the world and to the establishment of a more just and more humane international order."

minister vincent efon said: "the final objective of our undertakings is the same. in your country, as in ours, it is to restore to man his dignity, to guard our peoples against the threat of war and misery, and to resolutely preserve independence dearly obtained by our respective countries in a world which is shaken without cease by hegemonic pressures and national egoisms."

he said: "in fact, since we assumed the responsibility of our destiny, it has been our constant concern to build a solid and dynamic cameroonian nation, which is conscious of its solidarity and of its collective destiny."

he said: "if much has already been done, we are aware of plenty of obstacles which still lie on the road of our vigorous development. but whatever may happen, we are confident of the creative values of the

cameroonian people and their firm determination to realize the national objectives which they have set themselves. we also have reasons to be optimistic, because we are not alone in this undertaking of national construction and we can count on the genuine understanding of friendly countries, whose support has never failed us."

the minister said: "faithful to her policy of non-alignment which constitutes the corner-stone of her diplomacy and the expression of democratization of international relations, the united republic of cameroon pursues a policy of peace, openness, friendship and cooperation with all the countries that cherish the same sentiments with regard to her, that is to say, respect for her sovereignty."

"differences in the ideological field should not constitute a major obstacle to cooperation between countries, so long as this cooperation is based on a conscious and free will and brings mutually beneficial advantages to all the partners," he pointed out. "the identity of views existing in this field between our two countries constitutes the surest guarantee for the permanence of our cooperation."

minister vincent efon said: "we will resolutely and actively direct our action towards solidarity with all the countries in africa, asia and latin america which are subjected to various discriminations and inhuman injustices."

referring to the war that is imposed on the vietnamese people, he said: "the courage of this people, their patriotism and their determination to consolidate their independence and their national sovereignty, have won our great admiration and our solidarity with them."

speaking of problems in southern africa, the minister pointed out: "how can one remain silent in the face of the scandalous and revolting situation which still prevails in south africa, where the white racist minorities, assured of the complicity of certain industrial and financial powers, keep millions of africans in an inhuman system of exploitation and racial discrimination in spite of the firm and constant opposition of the international society?"

"on her part, the united republic of cameroon condemns without reservation colonialism and racial discrimination in all their forms," he said. "we think that it is our right to give all possible aid at our disposal to the freedom-fighters so that they can also recover their freedom and human dignity. we also activel, support all the independent african states who are victims of acts of aggression of the portuguese and south african forces of oppression."

minister vincent efon said: "we ardently hope that all the oppressed peoples will soon enjoy peace and can freely be assured of their right to self-determination free from all foreign interference.

"today as yesterday, china and cameroon, i am convinced, will work in concert to energetically meet

the different challenges that menace our independence and, together with the other peace-loving countries, lay the foundation of a durable and just peace."

in conclusion, minister vincent efon talked about the friendship between the people of cameroon and china and said: "i hope, thanks to this direct contact, i shall depart with a deeper knowledge of the realities of china of today.

"i am also convinced that the talks we shall hold will be very useful and contribute to a better mutual understanding and the continued reinforcement of the cooperation which exists so happily between our two peoples."

the speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of cameroon and china.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were among the guests.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Cocktail Party, Presents Film to Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 12, 1972)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a cocktail party at the embassy here yesterday evening. the colour documentary film "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown after the party.

present on the occasion were member of the national political bureau of the democratic party of guinea and minister in the field of culture and education mamadi keita, minister of information and ideology senainon behanzin, minister of mass education and popular education mouktar diallo, and guinean friends from the cultural and sports circles as well as guinean sportsmen.

after the show, the film was presented to the guinean government by the chinese ambassador on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of china. minister mamadi keita received it with thanks on behalf of the guinean government and people.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi New Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

mawloud k. abid, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

Chinese Film Shown at Locarno International Festival

(NCNA-English Locarno, Aug. 13, 1972)

the chinese colour film, "the white-haired girl", a modern revolutionary ballet, was shown at the international film festival here yesterday and was warmly received.

among the 500 people attending the show were luciano giudici, president, and other leading members of the festival committee, authors, producers, film actors and actresses.

yuan lu-lin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in berne, was also present.

about thirty countries are taking part in the festival scheduled for august 3-14. the first festival was held in 1946 and this is the 25th.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance for Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 13, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china presented here yesterday afternoon for the korean residents in japan the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" which were warmly received by an audience of more than 5,000.

present at the performance were han dok su, chairman, kim byong sik, first vice-chairman, li gye baek,

chong jae pil and hong bong su, vice-chairmen, of the general association of korean residents in japan, accompanied by sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

present also at the performance were kan wen-fang, chairman, wu pu-wen, chen kun-wang and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and a number of overseas chinese.

in a speech before the performance, han dok su said that the shanghai dance drama troupe had through its activities further consolidated and strengthened the militant friendship cemented in blood between the korean and chinese peoples.

sun ping-hua said that since its arrival in japan, the shanghai dance drama troupe has received warm welcome and support wherever it went from the leaders of the general association of korean residents in japan and the korean residents. this is an expression of the militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples. "the chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the korean people against u.s. imperialist aggression and for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland", he added.

kan wen-fang also made a speech.

at the end of the performance, huge portraits of premier kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people, were projected on the red backdrop. amidst thunderous applause, the entire house stood up and sang in unison "the song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red."

the general association of the korean residents in japan gave a reception on the same day in warm welcome of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china. hsiao hsiang-chien and a number of japanese friends and chinese residents in japan attended the reception which was filled with a warm atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the korean and chinese peoples.

Tokyo Get-Together Welcomes Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 13, 1972)

japanese friends from various circles held a get-together in warm welcome of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china at the oda gymnasium in the industrial district in southern tokyo on the evening of august 10.

present at the get-together were workers from the industrial district in southern tokyo as well as workers and women from chiba and kanagawa prefectures and yokohama city.

four artists of the matsuyama ballet troupe and three chinese artists, all in tibetan dress, jointly performed the chinese dance "washing clothes" which was warmly received by the over 4,500 spectators. the chinese artists drew especially loud applause when they carried on their dialogue in japanese.

members of the japanese haguruma troupe who came specially from yamaguchi prefecture sang revolutionary songs of japan, korea and china. the song "the north wind howling" from the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was jointly sung by a japanese artist and a singer of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china. the chinese singers praised the japanese artist for giving expression to the class feeling of hsi-erh.

thunderous applause burst out again and again when three chinese artists together with two artists of the matsuyama ballet troupe, all in japanese national costumes, gave a drum-beating performance which is rich in japanese national colour.

a japanese worker named abe said, "the thunderous drum-beating is most inspiring for it arouses the determination of the labouring people to fight in unity."

at the end of the performance, the slogans "immediate restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation" were shouted in unison.

when the shanghai dance drama troupe left the gymnasium, many japanese workers who lined the path to see the chinese guests off were moved to tears. they held the hands of the chinese artists firmly, shouted "friendship" enthusiastically and said "good-bye" again and again.

CHINA AND LAOS

Yeh Chien-ying and Li Hsien-nien Meet Lao Patriotic Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the lao patriotic front. leader of the delegation is nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and deputy leader is thao mun, member of the central committee of the front.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were khamphay boupha and thongchan upravan, members of the central committee of the front; and boun nhun and khamphet.

present on the occasion were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned shen chien, yuan hua-ping, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, cheng kuo-tsai, ma teh-chuan and lu hui-hsiang.

after the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the lao comrades-in-arms. guests and hosts talked cordially at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and laos. they hoped that the lao people and the people of the three indochinese countries would win new victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front left here for home via nanning by air today. leader of the delegation is nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and deputy leader is thao mun, member of the central committee of the front.

the lao comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned, including yuan hua-ping and hsiao huang.

present at the airport were also general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

shen chien, leading personnel of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, is accompanying the delegation on its trip to nanning.

in the company of shen chien, the delegation visited yenan, heartland of the chinese revolution, on august 8. during their stay in peking, the lao comrades-in-arms visited a factory. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Minister Holds Talks with Visiting Nigerian Commissioner

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

rang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, held talks here this morning with dr. adebayo adedeji, leader of the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission and commissioner for economic development and reconstruction. the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the nigerian side were muhammed aminu sanusi, deputy leader of the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission and nigerian ambassador to china, and members of the mission: v.a. adegoroye, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade; n.a.a. okuboyejo, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction; b.s. oloruntoba, director of the federal department of agriculture; g.o. obatoyinbo, under-secretary of the federal ministry of industries; and s. adaji, assistant secretary of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction.

present on the chinese side were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of the departments concerned, including wen yeh-chan and yen chia-hua.

CHINA AND NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jen-min Jih-pao Acclaims Decision of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

the commentator of the "people's daily" in an article today acclaims the just decision adopted by the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries on admitting the royal government of national union of cambodia and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the conference. the commentator's article, entitled "just decision, common victory", reads in full as follows:

the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries now in session in guyana has made a decision to accept the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal representative of cambodia to the conference and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam as a full member. this is not only a victory of the cambodian and south vietnamese peoples, but also a common victory of the people of various countries fighting in defence of justice. the chinese people express warm congratulations to the fraternal cambodian and south vietnamese peoples.

the kingdom of cambodia is one of the sponsors of the conference of non-aligned countries. the cambodian government under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk has always pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, and adhered to the just position of opposition to imperialist aggression and intervention. since the reactionary coup of march 18, 1970 in cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia has led the cambodian people in a heroic and tenacious struggle for the defence of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and has won great victory. the struggle and victory of the cambodian people are an important contribution to the common cause of the non-aligned countries and to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of various countries, and have won the praise and support of the people all over the world. thanks to the justice-upholding position of the host and many other countries at the current non-aligned foreign ministers conference, a fair decision has been made at the conference. this is a proof that the cambodian people's is "a just cause which enjoys abundant support"; it is also a proof of the rising international prestige of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of state samdech sihanouk.

the lon nol traitorous clique, lackey of u.s. imperialism, is not only the betrayer of the cause of cambodia's national independence but also the destroyer of her policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. this handful of national scums, who wreck the country and ruin the people, are spurned by the people at home and extremely isolated in the world; they have no right whatsoever to represent the state and government of cambodia. their ignominious failure in guyana is quite natural. cambodia can be represented only by the royal

government of national union of cambodia at any international conference and in any international organization.

today the peoples of the world are getting united and intensifying their struggle in defending national independence and state sovereignty and opposing the superpowers' control, interference, subversion and aggression. the non-aligned countries constitute an important force in this struggle. the decision made by the current foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries on the representation of cambodia and south viet nam is bound to further inspire the cambodian and south vietnamese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and further enhance the strength of the non-aligned countries, thereby making a new contribution to the common struggle of the peoples throughout the world.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Iron Will of Vietnamese People Is Unshakable, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "the iron will of the vietnamese people is unshakable":

defying the strong opposition of world opinion, u.s. imperialism has recently continued bombing and attacking the dyke system, irrigation works and densely populated areas in north viet nam. the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on august 8, 1972, sternly condemning the savage crimes of u.s. imperialism. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just and solemn stand of the d.r.v.n. government and express burning indignation against the criminal acts of u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialism's aggression in indochina and wanton bombing of north viet nam have long been vehemently condemned by the people all over the world. the crime of bombing dykes and dams in north viet nam by u.s. aircraft has further aroused public wrath throughout the world. the u.s. government has time and again resorted to sophistry to deny its responsibility for the crime, but the result is that the more it tries to cover up its crimes, the starker they are exposed and the truculent features of the u.s. aggressors are more fully revealed.

in face of the iron-clad facts, the u.s. government had to admit that it had bombed some dykes in north viet nam, but it alleged that it was not the u.s. policy to bomb north vietnamese dykes. facts have shown very clearly that the u.s. policy is to attempt, by means of wanton bombing, to force the north vietnamese people to cease giving support to their compatriots in the south, damaging in an intensified manner the dyke system and irrigation project in the north before the high-water season and preventing the north vietnamese people from repairing the

dykes, the wicked intention of the u.s. is to cause floods at the high-water season. just as the statement of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry has pointed out, "the u.s. government must bear full responsibility if the floods should eventually happen as a result of the u.s. bombing of dykes, sluices and dams over the past period."

. the vietnamese are a long-tempered heroic people. they have won great victories and accumulated rich experience in the protracted struggle against u.s. imperialism and its henchmen. no outrageous means and intrigues of u.s. imperialism can shake the vietnamese people's iron will and confidence in their victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, nor can they save the u.s. aggressor from its doomed defeat. the u.s. aggressor must immediately stop its bombing and attacks on north viet nam's dykes and irrigation projects, stop its indiscriminate bombing in north viet nam and any other acts of aggression against viet nam, otherwise, it will surely receive severer punishment by the vietnamese people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian national men's basketball team led by popa iovita, which is on a friendly visit to china.

among the guests was octavian gavris, first secretary of the romanian embassy here.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, chou chih-tung, hsi chao-ming, lin chen and hsin cheng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the host commission, and popa iovita spoke at the banquet. they hoped that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania would constantly grow.

Chinese PLA Officers' Group for Holidays Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 13, 1972)

the vacationists' group of officers of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here this afternoon for holidays and a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the ministry of the armed forces of romania.

head of the group is sun chi-hsien, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, and deputy head is liu yao-tsung, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

welcoming the group at the airport were lieutenant general nicolae militaru, commander of the bucharest garrison of the armed forces of romania, major general dumitru fotescu, chief of staff, and other generals and officers of the armed forces of romania.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, military attache lin chien and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present.

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CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss MP Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 13, 1972)

the swiss m.p. group led by walter renschler left here for home by train today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the group off at the railway station were chen pin, council member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and kuang chien-lien and shang cheng-tso, deputies to the national people's congress.

the guests left peking for southern china on august 2. they visited nanking and shanghai before coming to kwangchow.

Swiss Friendly Personage Madame Bridel Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

swiss friendly personage madame bridel and her three family members left here today on a visit to other parts of china before going home.

they arrived in china on august 4 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in peking, they had visited tsinghua university, the peking general petro-chemical works and the china-cambodia friendship people's commune, and viewed scenic sports and other places of historical interest.

they had been honoured at a banquet given by the host association.

CHINA AND UN

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meet UN Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this evening met kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim.

present on the occasion were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, and anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general.

also present were an chih-yuan, director, and ling ching, deputy director, of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry; kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and staff members chi chao-chu, yang hu-shan, wu yi-yu and chao ching-tien.

Chinese Foreign Minister Continues Talks with UN Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, continued to hold talks here today with kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general.

taking part in the talks were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, and anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general; and

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; an chih-yuan, director, and ling ching, deputy director, of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry; and staff members chi chao-chu, yang hu-shan, wu yi-yu and chao ching-tien.

UN Secretary-General Tours Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim today toured the great wall and tingling, one of the ming tombs, in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

going with them were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general, and neil breen, aide to the secretary-general.

among those accompanying the guests on the trip were also an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry, and wang yi.

mr. and mrs. waldheim and other guests visited the palace museum and the summer palace on august 12 and 13 in the company of an chih-yuan.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Embassy in Peking Gives Reception for Visiting Song and Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1972)

milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade.

attending were wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; shih shao-hua, member of the cultural group under the state council; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of organizations concerned ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, chou chiu-yeh, chang ying-wu, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien and liu hsi-lin; and artists in the chinese capital li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsueh ching-hua and sung chen.

present were oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation; nikola radas, leader, miloje popovic, deputy leader, and all other members, of the ensemble.

the chinese and yugoslav friends and artists chatted and expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and artists of the two countries would grow constantly.

Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

the visiting "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia headed by nikola radas left here for tientsin by train this morning.

oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, who is touring with the ensemble, left by the same train.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations yang chi, wu yin-hsien, chang ying-wu, wang ming-hsiu, hsing jen-hsien, wang liang-chih and tiao ke-yuan, and more than one hundred art workers in peking, including li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsueh ching-hua and sung chen.

present were milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

the atmosphere at the railway station was warm and friendly. the yugoslav and chinese artists asked each other for autographs. on parting, they shook hands and expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and art workers of the two countries would grow steadily.

during its stay in peking, the ensemble gave four performances of music, song and dance, which were well received. in addition, the yugoslav artists visited the nanyuan people's commune, tsinghua university and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 13, 1972)

president
kenneth david kaunda of zambia received on august 11 lin song, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER ART

Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over Artistic Creation by the Masses

by

CCP Committee of Jutung Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 8, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian literary line, our hsien resolutely follow the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving socialism and serving proletarian politics, actively develop mass movement activities in spare-time artistic creation and enhance the fighting role of revolutionary art in uniting the people, educating the people, hitting the enemy and annihilating the enemy. Practice shows that as long as we strengthen the leadership of the Party, form an army of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time artists, and develop the role of professional artists at the same time, we shall be able to develop mass activities in spare-time artistic creation smoothly and score achievements.

Grasping from the Level of Line Struggle

In the past few years the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in our hsien, using the painting brush as their weapon, have vigorously thrown themselves in the movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically condemned the towering crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, and enthusiastically propagated Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This plays an active role in pushing forward the three great revolutionary movements.

Practice makes us realize that spare-time artistic creation by the masses is a product of class struggle and line struggle as well as a powerful weapon for conducting class struggle and line struggle and a medium for educating the broad masses of people in ideology and the political line. We grasp mass activities in spare-time artistic creation from the level of line struggle as an important task in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make it a piece of routine work of the Party committee. We discuss and study this task from the angle of orientation and line, realistically strengthen leadership over it and make it advance forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line.

In the course of strengthening leadership over mass activities in spare-time artistic creation, we energetically grasp class struggle. The struggle between the two classes and two ideologies exists everywhere in positions in the realm of art. Without repulsing attacks by the class enemy and eliminating the influence of old ideas, the workers, peasants and soldiers will be unable to hold firmly positions in the realm of art. We promptly organize the broad masses of spare-time worker-peasant-soldier artists to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiate the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "theory of the masses being backward" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, use undeniable facts to refute the class enemy's attacks and slanders, shatter their sabotage designs, and defeat the enemy. In this way we educate people preoccupied with old ideas, further confirm the faith of the broad masses of spare-time writers in fighting with their pens for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop mass activities in spare-time artistic creation in depth.

Putting the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers in the Center

During recent years we held 18 study classes of spare-time artistic creation for workers, peasants and soldiers in the hsien and various ch'ü and three art study classes for the Red Guards and Little Red Soldiers, in which over 430 active elements in artistic creation were cultivated. Later these active elements of creation worked actively in factories, rural areas, government organizations, schools and military units. In this way an army of spare-time artists with them as the backbone was formed in the hsien. The following were the three things which we did in strengthening the revolutionized building of this army:

1. Strengthening line education and incessantly raising the consciousness of the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time artists in drawing pictures for the sake of revolution:

Although spare-time artists have come from among workers, peasants and soldiers, they were not very clear as to why and for what they should paint. Some of them were very enthusiastic at the beginning but when they came across difficulties in the course of creation some of them developed a fear of difficulties. Others developed arrogance and self-complacency after they scored some achievements, etc.

In view of these circumstances, we followed Chairman Mao's instructions, "Let us conduct an education in ideology and the political line," organized the spare-time artists to study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature" and penetratingly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. We shattered the "theory that creative art is esoteric" and established the strong faith that workers, peasants and soldiers could definitely occupy positions in the realm of art. We shattered the bourgeois idea of personal fame and profit and established the idea of creating revolutionary public opinion in a big way for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We also shattered arrogance and self-complacency and established the idea of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers all our life. Line education raised the consciousness of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time artists in continuing the revolution.

In the study class of artistic creation in the hsien there was a student who had never done any creative work before, and who therefore lacked confidence in himself and wanted to quit. The leadership organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice," resolutely upheld the viewpoint of practice first, repudiated preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang such as "special talents are required" for creative art work, and confirmed this spare-time artist's idea that workers, peasants and soldiers were definitely able to occupy positions in the realm of art. He repeatedly went deep into the frontline of coastal defense and did a great number of sketches and 30 to 40 rough drawings. He also repeatedly went to military units and fishing villages to solicit the views of the people there. He made use of rest periods to study hard. After overcoming difficulties in composition, graphic representation, color schemes, etc., one by one, he completed a Chinese painting entitled: "Fish-and-Water Relations" which vividly depicted the fish-and-water relationship between armymen and the people on the frontline along the Yellow Sea.

2. Guiding spare-time artists to go deep into life and humbly learn from the masses to remold their world outlook seriously:

Since spare-time artists come from among workers, peasants and soldiers, why is it still necessary for them to go deep among workers, peasants and soldiers? They have come from life. Is it still necessary for them to go deep into life? At the beginning some of the comrades did not understand this question. They were unfamiliar with the situation and did not know where to begin when they picked up the brush to depict the workers, peasants and soldiers. Thus the leadership organized them to study seriously the part of Chairman Mao's writing in the "Talks" concerning going deep into life so as to enable everybody to realize this clearly: Although we came from the workers, peasants and soldiers, this did not mean that we truly understood the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the fact that we remained with the masses did not mean that we had gone deep into life. Here there is still a process of gaining "mental experience" from "physical experience."

Once a spare-time artist of the art creation group of the hsien went to a fishing production brigade to go deep into life for the first time.

He started creating soon after he obtained some fragmentary information by running here and there in the fishing village. But he failed to produce a good picture after repeated attempts. Finally a study of the "Talks" made him realize the importance of learning from the masses humbly and remolding his own world outlook.

So he lived together with the fishermen, went to sea with them and strove to learn from advanced fishermen. In the course of laboring with them, he was deeply educated by the excellent qualities of the advanced fishermen. In this way he created a Chinese painting entitled: "The East Is Red" in a relatively short period of time, which depicted relatively well the profound proletarian feeling of the broad masses of fishermen who boundlessly loved Chairman Mao. This painting was finally exhibited in the Provincial Exhibition of Works of Art.

3. Putting the relationship between politics and technique in the right perspective and incessantly elevating the standard of the creative work of spare-time artists:

Spare-time artists are relatively weak in the basic skill of drawing. Is it necessary to train them in technique? Some of the comrades thought: "It is safe to study politics but dangerous to learn technique." Many spare-time artists thought: "We have a good background and are high in consciousness, so we only need to learn technique."

In view of these two ways of thinking, the leadership organized everybody to repudiate reactionary preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as "politics can overrule other things," etc. In the meantime, the viewpoint of technique alone was supreme was repudiated to enable everybody to realize: In politics and professional work as well as politics and technique, which are a unity of opposites, politics commands professional work and technique. However, without professional work and technique, the role of politics in command will be empty. No matter what we are doing, we must give the firm and correct political orientation the first priority but also assiduously learn techniques and professional skills for the sake of the revolution.

In this way we established among the spare-time artists of the hsien the idea of learning the fundamental techniques under the command of proletarian politics for the sake of the revolution and pushed forward the development of mass activities in spare-time art creation throughout the hsien.

Combination of Professional and Spare-Time Artists

During the development of mass activities of artistic creation, we pay attention to developing the role of professional artists and try to combine professional with spare-time artists. They mutually learn from each other, cooperate with each other and help each other. In this way

they are able to use the strong points of each other to make up for their own shortcomings and score outstanding achievements.

Most of the professional artists actively exploit their own specialties and do a good job of helping spare-time artists. But they are also a small number of professional artists who did not want to take the trouble and feared that helping the spare-time artists might affect the accomplishment of their own tasks. Their thinking was elevated by a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in his "Talks" and an energetic repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art theories and bourgeois ideas of personal fame and profit spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang. As a result, they began to help spare-time artists enthusiastically, patiently and carefully in addition to accomplishing their own creative tasks.

In the course of combining professional and spare-time artists, some professional artists thought that the experience of life of spare-time artists plus the technique of expression of professional artists would result in perfect combination. Thus when spare-time artists had good subjects or ideas but could not express them, the professional artists did everything for them from composition to the use of colors. In this way the help rendered to spare-time artists was not very great.

In view of this situation, the leadership organized them to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings on trusting the masses and respecting the masses so as to make them realize that mass activities in artistic creation belonged to the broad masses of people and should be undertaken by the masses, that they must not be monopolized and done by a small number of people, and that the only way to occupy positions in the realm of art firmly was to fully mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time artists and enable them to learn practical skills of artistic expression.

Now an army of artistic creation of the masses is growing up in our hsien and worker-peasant-soldier spare-time artists are combined with professional artists. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and under the correct leadership of Party organizations at various levels, they have created more than 1,000 paintings, published 19 (sets) of pictures, and have 180-odd selected pictures printed in the newspapers. We are determined to go one step further to study Chairman Mao's literary thought, practice repeatedly, sum up experience seriously and elevate the standard of mass activities in spare-time artistic creation ceaselessly.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Consciously Observe the Three Major Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention

- Commanders and fighters of the "Ma Ting-fu Cherish-People Model Company" develop revolutionary traditions and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, August 13, 1972) Commanders and fighters of the "Ma Ting-fu Cherish-People Model Company" develop the revolutionary traditions of the Army and consciously observe the three major rules of discipline and eight points for attention. Unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians is further strengthened.

"Ma Ting-fu Cherish-People Model Company" is a company known for its glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people. During the War of Resistance against Japan, led by political commissar Ma Ting-fu, the commanders and fighters of this company observed in an exemplary way the three major rules of discipline and eight points for attention and safeguarded the interests of the masses. In one of the violent battles, Comrade Ma Ting-fu gloriously sacrificed his own life for the sake of the safety of the masses of people. In unfolding penetrating ideological and political line education, the Party branch of the company constantly leads the commanders and fighters to recall this chapter of history and learn to sing the song, "Three Major Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," in order to raise continuously everyone's consciousness in observing discipline and cherishing the people.

In May this year, the 3rd platoon of this company was carrying out an assignment to install high-tension wire in a certain area. Reinforced concrete posts for the wire had to be hauled through a field of maize. If the posts were carried on people's shoulders, the maize crop could not avoid being damaged. Squad leader Yü Yung-ts'ai aroused everyone to think out ways and means toward the goal of accomplishing the assignment without damaging the crop of the masses. The fighters said in chorus, "We would rather suffer a little more. We will resolutely not let the crops of the masses suffer the least damage!" They decided to adopt the cart-pulling method of hauling the electric wire posts to the designated spot along a ditch on one side of the field. United as one, they worked carefully and slowly. They fixed nine posts in position continuously without damaging a single corncob.

In developing the glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people, the cadres of this company played an exemplary role in every respect. Once, deputy political instructor Teng Ch'ao-ming led the fighters to Kungholai commune on a mission. One night, there came a

sudden hailstorm. Ripening crops were hit. Teng Ch'ai-ming immediately led the fighters hurriedly to the fields to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in a battle against the disaster to save the grain crops. Fallen ears of grain were picked up. When they found many tomatoes grown by production teams blown down, they took the initiative to pick them up. All the tomatoes picked up were sent back to the production team. The poor and lower-middle peasants were deeply moved. They sent the fighters a basket of the best tomatoes. Teng Ch'ao-ming had the basket of tomatoes returned.

At night, the fighters found in their camp a basket of tomatoes with a note tucked therein: "Please keep the tomatoes you have picked up with your own hands." Teng Ch'ao-ming saw this a good opportunity to give fighters education in the need of observing discipline and cherishing the people. He recounted to everyone a chapter in the history of the company: The company was then doggedly waging a struggle against Japanese aggression in the rear of the enemy in the area of the T'aihang Mountains. One autumn, in an ambush, members of the company lay hidden at the edge of a stretch of musk melon field. Exposed to the blazing sunshine, everyone of the fighters was parched with thirst. Yet they consciously observed revolutionary discipline. None of them took a single melon to quench his thirst. They won warm support from the masses.

The living lesson in traditions gave the fighters great education. Everyone said, "Though the tomatoes are picked up by us, they represent the fruit of labor of the people. We are determined not to take any of them." Therefore, several fighters took the basket of tomatoes and again sent it back to the production team.

* * *

TRAINING OF BASIC LEVEL CADRES

CCP Hsiap'u Hsien Committee Trains Rural Basic Level Cadres in a Planned Manner

- Study classes are held in slack farming seasons, cadres are helped to raise line awareness and policy level, leadership style is conscientiously improved, and going deep into communes and production brigades to help cadres improve working ability is maintained

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 15, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Foochow) The CCP Hsiap'u Hsien Committee in Fukien Province is enthusiastically showing concern for the training of basic level cadres for the countryside, mobilizing their activism and helping them concretely to carry out work well.

The CCP Hsiap'u Hsien Committee has studied the question of how to deal with the basic level cadres by raising to the plane of line. In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the hsien Party committee specially investigated the condition of basic level cadres in 7 communes and more than 50 production brigades and discovered that the activism of some of the cadres had not been fully mobilized and their work was in a backward state. The hsien Party committee seriously listened to the views of the basic level cadres and the people, and the situation they reflected clearly indicated that the problem of the basic level cadres had a direct connection with the style of the hsien leadership and hsien Party committee cadres.

An examination by the hsien Party committee revealed that in the past the committee had invariably used the rural basic level cadres more but given them little education. In general, it exhorted them to do things more and concretely helped or guided them less. It criticized and blamed them more but commended or encouraged them less. This "three more" and "three less" caused some of the basic level cadres to feel the pressure of their work. The greater the pressure the less method they could employ, and a mood of passive timidity was engendered in some of them.

Upon discovering this problem, members of the CCP Hsiap'u Hsien Committee conscientiously made a self-criticism. They studied over again Chairman Mao's directive on the cadre question, looked back on the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and criticized the "Left" and rightist opportunist lines on the cadre question pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. By means of the study and criticism, everybody unanimously realized that to show concern and support for the basic level cadre or not was a question of class feeling and a question of which line was being implemented. They are determined to bring about a realistic change in their leadership style, go deep into the communes and production brigades, and in many ways show concern politically and ideologically for the work and livelihood of the basic level cadres.

The hsien Party committee has grasped firmly the training of basic level cadres in a planned way. For the past two years, they have made use of slack farming seasons for holding collectively 12 terms of line education study classes in succession for the rural basic level cadres, with a study attendance figure of more than 3,600. Various principal cadres of communes, secretaries of production brigade Party branches, and production brigade leaders have generally received training by rotation once or twice. By means of regularly holding collective training by rotation, the broad masses of basic level cadres are able to raise their awareness of line struggle and policy level, as well as exchange work experience.

In leadership work, the CCP Hsiap'u Hsien Committee pays serious attention to improving its work style, and corrects the past method of relying on the telephone and on reports for directing production. Normally, aside from leaving a small number of standing committee members in charge of the day-to-day work behind, the majority of them persevere in making the round of selected spots, go deep into the basic level to help the basic level cadres in making decisions, think up methods, and concretely help them solve difficulties.

In the past, the principal cadre of the Yent'ien production brigade of Yent'ien commune, because of the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, was unable to place properly the relations between revolution and production, and the development of agricultural production was affected. A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to this production brigade to settle down, made investigation and studied, summed up experience together with the members of the Party branch of the production brigade in the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, and developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. He also helped the various production teams with the concrete reorganization and consolidation of political evening schools and strengthened ideological and political work.

By means of the summing up of experience, the Party branch of this production brigade has improved its leadership level, maintained placing revolution in command of production, grasped vigorously class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and mobilized the socialist activism of the people. Last year, the total output of grain in the whole production brigade showed a 30 percent increase over 1970, and the average per-mow yield reached 856 catties, topping the guideline laid down in the "Program," while the production brigade cadres also received tempering in practical work.

In the course of helping the basic level cadres, the hsien Party committee also pays attention to listening modestly to the views of the cadres and the people, and avoids giving orders blindly. When difficulties are experienced by the basic level cadres in work, they would help them solve the problem concretely. If achievements have been scored, they would give them timely commendation and encouragement. If problems

should occur, they would voluntarily shoulder the responsibility and sum up the lesson of the experience together with them.

Last year in the rush-transplanting of early rice, the rate of progress of Ch'ihpi production brigade of Hsiahu commune was very slow, and the standing committee member of the hsien Party committee who settled down at this commune was very anxious. Without carefully acquainting himself with the facts, he criticized this production brigade at a meeting. However, after the criticism, work was still not carried out in a satisfactory manner. Later, he personally went to this production brigade for investigation, and found out that the natural condition of Ch'ihpi production brigade was very poor. The more than 700 mow of irrigated fields was distributed over a radius of 40 li covering 18 ridges and 9 hills. At that time,there happened to be a drought and there was a water shortage as well as many other difficulties. In order to mobilize and organize the people to fulfill the task of transplanting early, the cadres of the production brigade were busy day and night, and had little time for sleep.

Through the on-the-spot investigation, this standing committee member gained a great education, and he realized that reading only reports on the rate of progress and criticizing and blaming the basic level cadres without making proper investigation was very wrong. He called a meeting of cadres in this production brigade and voluntarily made a self-criticism. He first affirmed and commended the work result of this production brigade, and examined such shortcomings as his own style of not going down below and lacking concrete assistance for the basic level cadres, and earnestly solicited the views and criticism of everyone. After having done so, the production brigade cadres received a great encouragement, and their confidence in overcoming their difficulty was strengthened.

After the meeting, this standing committee member once again carefully studied measures with everybody. By means of the concrete assistance, the cadres of the production brigade, leading the people and giving play to the spirit of arduous struggle, concentrated their forces for a war of annihilation, constructed and repaired more than ten small and medium size hillside ponds and ditches, solved the water shortage problem, and fulfilled the task of transplanting the early rice.

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LABOR WAGES

Perseveringly Put Politics in Command, Do a Good Job of Reckoning Wages of Labor

by

Lin An (林安)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 12, 1972)

When writing about distribution at the socialist stage, Marx pointed out in "Critique of the Gotha Program": "The right of the producers is proportional to the labor they supply; equality lies in the fact that measurement is made with the same standard--labor." At the socialist stage, only the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" can be practiced in socialist distribution. This principle of distribution is in conformity with the level of development of productive forces under socialism and with the level of the masses' consciousness. It differs not only from the principle of distribution in a capitalist society but also from the distribution according to one's need in a communist society.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type consistently oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. In the countryside, they sometimes put "wage points in command" and give "material incentives" and at other times practice "equalitarianism," violating the socialist principle of distribution and creating confusion in the standard of remuneration of labor. They vigorously practice "equalitarianism" for the purpose of sabotaging the policy of more pay for more work and equal pay for equal work, thwarting the enthusiasm of the masses in production, undermining the development of the productive forces, disintegrating the collective economy and restoring capitalism. We must criticize them thoroughly.

To implement correctly the socialist principle of distribution, we must perseveringly put proletarian politics in command, continuously raise the consciousness of commune members of doing farming for the revolution and resolutely struggle against the tendency toward capitalism. "From each according to his ability" is inseparable from "to each according to his work." We must help the commune members establish the idea of doing farming for the revolution, put the interests of the state and the collective in the first position, make contribution to the collective and the state, adhere to the Party's policies and carry on the communist style of work. If we do not carry out ideological and political work but simply use wage points to arouse the "enthusiasm" of the masses, we shall invariably slide down to the sidetrack of "wage points in command" and "material incentives."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work. ... It should be performed not in isolation from our economic measures but in conjunction with them." We must conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin and of Chairman Mao in close conjunction

with the realities of the struggle between the two lines, gain all-sided understanding of the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" in distribution, correctly handle the dialectical relationship between politics and the economy, raise our consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously carry out the Party's various economic policies and develop socialist production.

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BASIC LEVEL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Experience and Practice

by

the Party branch of Chuangnan Brigade, Tachao,
Ts'angchou Municipality, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 14, 1972)

Our brigade lies in a low-lying area of the Heilungkang Valley, where the soil is seriously affected by salinity and alkalinity. Before liberation, in the best of times, per-mow grain output reached not more than 100 catties. After 1964, under the inspiration of the great call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture" put forward by Chairman Mao, we built terraced fields, took measures against salinity and alkalinity, popularized fine seed strains and introduced scientific farming. For seven consecutive years, grain output crossed the "Yangtze River." Last year, a record for a per-mow yield of 1,100 catties was set.

Practice of scientific farming makes us realize that the road to understanding and mastery of the laws governing high yield of crops is full of struggle between two lines of understanding.

(I)

A correct understanding or a correct attitude concerning our predecessors' experience is a problem constantly encountered by us in practice and also an important link in the effort toward a high yield through scientific farming.

Here, the frost-free period lasts only around 180 days. In the past, spring crops were planted after the Ch'ing Ming Festival. The yield was low and unstable. Could the fullest use be made of the frost-free period with more and more harvested to raise output? At the very beginning of spring last year, the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the brigade, while studying Chairman Mao's works, analyzed our concrete situation here. It was decided to change the old habit by sowing spring maize 20 days earlier and experimenting with inter-cropping. Once the problem was raised, some people said, "Strange people have appeared in the Nan Brigade. The 24 solar terms are being mixed up with maize planted so early. For several tens of generations, we've never heard of that. It is just a case of arbitrarily adding time to a year!" To these people, experience of the predecessors was something allowing not the least change and must be followed as it was. This was a conservative idea.

We joined the masses in studying Chairman Mao's "On Practice." Everyone said that the experience of our predecessors involved much that was beneficial but was no substitute for our practice. Whether the new method would work could well be put to the test. Thus, we planted maize earlier than usual. But half a month, passed with no seedlings appearing where sowing had been done. A check by raking off the earth showed that the seeds below

had sprouted but not yet come to the surface. Why? An analysis by everyone showed that though the sowing period was changed the sowing method had been borrowed from the old experience of "plowing in spring calling for vault-deep sowing," with plowing done to a depth of over two inches. With plowing done too deep, the thick layer of earth prevented the penetration of sunshine. With a low earth temperature, seeds sprouted slowly and weak young seedlings had no way of coming up. We again analyzed the old experience of "spring plowing calling for vault-deep sowing." We felt that in the past, people geared farming to natural changes. Every year before the Ch'ing Ming Festival Day was an alkali-surfacing period, with the saline and alkaline contents of soil surfacing in a big way. With early sowing done, seeds became bathed in brine and rotted before they sprouted.

Here every nine out of ten years, there was a spring drought. In the past, with the irrigation capacity low and the soil moisture not well preserved, shallow sowing deprived seeds of adequate wet soil to allow sprouting. Therefore, the only way out was deep sowing. There was something to justify this experience of the predecessors. But their experience was summed up under past conditions. Now, the production conditions of our brigade had been considerably improved. Irrigation was done generally in winter and spring every year. The problem of soil-alkalinity and spring drought had been basically solved. With conditions changed, if we should stick to the experience of our forefathers and regard it as truth not allowing the least change and dare not acquire a new understanding of it in the practice of today or develop it, then we are liable to commit the error of empiricism and come to grief in practice.

Chairman Mao said, "After failure, people draw a lesson therefrom and correct their own ideas in line with external laws and thus can turn failure into victory." With the underlying causes pinpointed, we aroused the masses to generally slice off one inch the earth where spring maize sprouts burst out of the earth very quickly.

To check further whether our understanding was correct, in the middle of the solar term, "Excited Insects," we again conducted an experiment with the sowing of spring maize by using the shallow-sowing method. In alkali-free areas with a relatively great warmth and a congenial temperature, seedlings came out in full. The same was true of alkali-affected areas relatively hard and wet in temperature which had been turned up for airing and subjected to furrow seedling. With things changed this way, one month and more after wheat harvesting, the spring maize crop could be reaped. The field replanting index was raised and so was output. Practice shows that predecessors' experience about late-sowing and deep-plowing for spring crops must be changed; otherwise it will fall short of the needs of a new situation and hamper the development of production.

(II)

In the practice of scientific farming, another important problem constantly encountered by us is whether we should apply the dialectical-materialist viewpoint or the mechanical-materialist viewpoint in treating others' experience.

For the "May 4" wheat, Shihchiachuang achieved a per-mow yield of 600 or 700 catties. In 1969, we obtained seed strains from Shihchiachuang along with a whole set of interplanting and management experience. Some people said elatedly, "So long as we act according to others' experience, a high yield is within grasp." For our fields left as they were, we adopted Shihchiachuang's planting experience in its entirety.

As a result, a great part of the wheat seedlings wilted. Per-mow output reached only 350 catties. For the same variety of strains, we adopted the same planting and management methods. Why was it that our output was lower than others'? "Things in the world are complicated and determined by factors in various fields." We made an analysis in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching. It turned out that here in Shihchiachuang the solar term came "late" and the soil was poor and applied manure scarce. Therefore, wheat seedlings were relatively weak with few leaves in sight and were liable to fall. "Ch'ing-ming" coincided with the alkali-surfacing period and called for irrigation to keep down the alkali. Yet we had borrowed others' experience about belated irrigation to keep seedlings from being wilting, and failed to apply water in time. The surfacing of alkali in a big way made for a reduced yield. Through an analysis, we came to understand that other areas' fine seed strains and planting experience had been summed up through practice under local concrete conditions. If we gave no attention to the differences in objective conditions and blindly borrowed others' experience in its entirety, we surely could not achieve the goal of increased output.

A fall adds a bit to our wisdom. In 1970, we planted "May 4" wheat. We combined Shihchiachuang's experience with our own practice and prevented the wilting of seedlings. Meanwhile, in line with differences in weather, wind direction, soil, soil fertility and wheat growth, we applied proper water in time. As a result, the crop was kept from being lodged. A per-mow output of 540 catties was achieved. Through practice this year, we further acquired the new experience of gearing watering to weather, soil and wheat growth factors. For the "May 4" wheat, per-mow output this year exceeded 600 catties.

Because various areas vary with different actual conditions and production conditions or do not share entire similarities, borrowed experience combines universal with peculiar factors. Others' experience is no substitute for one's own practice. We oppose the sentiment of regarding others' experience with doubt and with reserve and staying in the rut and becoming arrogant and complacent. Yet to turn others' experience really into our own experience, we must take into consideration local factors and, through our own practice, understand and grasp the laws governing local farming and cannot swallow every bit and borrow every bit in its entirety blindly.

(III)

After acquiring certain experience through practice, should we continuously forge ahead along the road of understanding the truth and continuously create new experience or should we rest satisfied with a little bit of success obtained and stick to a narrow view formed without

trying to move ahead? This is another problem encountered by us in scientific farming.

In 1965, through an experiment, we changed the old farming system of sowing once and reaping once every year, and acquired the new experience of sowing twice and reaping twice every year. Grain output jumped to cross the "Yangtze River." In our minds gradually developed an idea of keeping to conventions and staying in the rut. We thought that this experience had brought us near to perfection. Therefore, production climbed up steadily every year but not to a great extent. Last year, after fighting arrogance and self-complacency, everyone considered that to change the old farming system and achieve the goal of sowing more and reaping more, we must show the spirit of continuous revolution and carry out new practice and develop acquired experience.

Through an analysis of the conditions of our brigade in various respects, we decided to subject over 110 mow of saline and alkaline land to an experiment calling for interplanting and four harvests in a year. At this time, some people said, "In place like ours, to change from one crop sown and one harvest to two crops sown and two harvests and achieve a high yield has taken a lot of doing. To aim for four crops sown and four harvests a year is sheer nonsense." Some others said, "Four crops on the same plot will compete for nutrition and go underfed and grow poorly. If we fail in achieving four crops sown and four harvests, we may end up with four crops sown and four crops thrown away."

To counter these ideological problems, we organized the masses to study again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The movement of change in the objective realistic world never ends just as man's understanding of the truth in practice never ends." We criticized the metaphysical idea of treating one's own experience with an attitude of standing still. Through study and discussion, everyone gradually came to understand that certain knowledge acquired after one or two spells of effort in practice was only knowledge of objective things at a certain stage of their development and was incomplete where things were taken as a whole. Previously acquired experience of course counts but if we should take our own past experience as something perfect and absolutely fixed without seeking further practice and without developing further our knowledge, we should be embracing a metaphysical idea.

Things are changing ceaselessly. So are objective conditions. In recent years, we built machine-operated wells. The number of live pigs raised doubled. This fitted in with the improvement of saline and alkaline land. A higher degree of agricultural mechanization was achieved. Proper arrangements were made for the use of farm labor. Our thinking must be geared to these changes. If we tenaciously cling to hackneyed ideas, then we would commit the error of empiricism and hamper the development of production.

Everyone made an analysis of the various kinds of crops involved in intercropping and solved the problems of their competition for water, for manure, for sunshine and for air and their other contradictory aspects.

It was decided to take into account such crop differences as deeply or shallowly embedded roots, favorable response to sunshine or the lack of it, and to manure or to water, a long or short growth period, etc., in making rational arrangements and managing the fields. Thus, on 110 mow of land, four crops of barley, maize, kaoliang and beans are interplanted in different seasons. An average per-mow output exceeds 1,200 catties or more than double that in previous years. Old knowledge gives way to new practice. Original experience is developed.

In the past several years, many facts have taught us that empiricism hampers considerably the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cannot be treated lightly. Only by conscientiously studying books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, adhering to the viewpoint of practice first, letting our own knowledge of objective things develop in depth in practice, from one-sidedness to comprehensiveness and from low to higher levels shall we be able to free ourselves from the confines of narrow experience and consciously carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make a contribution toward the great struggle of transforming the world.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Northwest China Hsien Minority Nationality Cadres

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 15, 1972)

cadres of minority nationalities are playing an active role in the leading body of the communist party committee of chimunai county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china. the county party committee conscientiously carries out the line of unity for victory formulated by the ninth national party congress and has built the militant unity of all nationalities.

the county party committee pays close attention to the views of minority nationality cadres in taking decision on important questions.

the deputy secretary of the county party committee in charge of agricultural and livestock production, muhai of kazakh nationality, went last year to work among the herdsmen in a pasturage fifty kilometres from the county seat. he helped the herdsmen improve their work and summarize their good experience. finding out that food and housing there were not sufficient, he set out to tackle it. he contacted the party committee which immediately sent foodstuff and timber. muhai led the herdsmen in tending 900 horses over winter. colts were delivered safely and the survival rate was high.

the county party committee encourages its members working at basic units to set an example in promoting the county's work. paheiti, a county standing committee member, is party branch secretary of a brigade that breeds draught animals. he led the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in establishing a fodder base. they opened 160 hectares for growing fodder grass. the brigade no longer depends upon natural grasslands and has become an outstanding unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. mahalipo, a woman in another commune who had helped defend the border area, was elected a county party standing committee member. she continues working as a commune member. she studies works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. she made new advances in organizing women to take part in combining agriculture with animal husbandry in the past years.

the county party committee conscientiously summed up and popularized the experience gained by the minority cadres and some of the grassroots units where they work have become advanced ones.

the committee members of all nationalities learn from and help each other and unite as one. shapor hali, a committee member of minority nationality, is enthusiastic in his work, but his confidence once failed when he faced difficulties. a leading member of han nationality helped him raise his determination to continue the revolution by helping him recall his own misery in the old society and contrast it with his present happiness. later, he worked as secretary of a brigade party branch. he takes part in collective labour, relies on the masses, unites

closely with the cadres of han nationality and firmly grasps class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the brigade has made rapid progress in both production and revolution. its grain output last year was three times that in 1970.

SILKWORM BREEDING

China Reports Good Harvest of Spring Silkworm Cocoons

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

china's mulberry silkworm breeding areas report a good harvest of spring cocoons. in szechwan and anhwei provinces, state purchase of cocoons showed a 20 per cent increase in the first half of this year over the same 1971 period. in chekiang province, which produces one-third of china's silkworm cocoons, output of spring cocoons went up 13.5 per cent this year. in kiangsu, kwangtung, hupeh, shantung and shensi provinces, the increase in state purchase was over ten per cent and quality was better.

these areas implemented the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the spring cocoon harvest was an all-time high for the major producing areas in southern china, and northern china wrested a good harvest despite a serious drought.

the silkworm breeding areas strengthened management of mulberry gardens and made efforts to plant more mulberry trees. peasants in chekiang province applied more fertilizer to the 67,000 hectares of mulberry gardens and planted 80 million mulberry trees. kiangsu province opened 4,700 hectares of new mulberry gardens by making use of wasteland near lakes, ditches and the sea. the chengteh administrative region in hopei province planted five million mulberry trees last year and got a good harvest of spring cocoons this year after fighting a serious drought.

the peasants made efforts to prevent silkworm disease. they carefully disinfected the rearing rooms and tools. szechwan province popularized good disease-resistant strains of silkworms with high output potential.

GRASSLANDS

Northwest China Province Improves Grasslands

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 15, 1972)

the multi-national people of northwest china's chinghai province are improving grasslands to expand animal husbandry. they have added over 400 wells and 177 water storage pools and 850 kilometres of irrigation ditches over the past few years.

they tapped underground and other water resources. a model in this drive, herdsmen of tibetan nationality of the chiehchi people's commune in kungho county began to dig wells and storage pools and dam streams in 1967. over 210 kilometres of ditches water about 13,000 hectares of winter and spring grazing ground.

herdsmen of mongolian and tibetan nationalities in the chaka commune took tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, as example in building irrigation works. they have improved 20,000 hectares of grassland which used to be arid and have added drinking water for the people and animals.

energetic efforts have been made to grow grass to make up for the limited supply of forage resulting from a long frost period lasting more than half a year in most parts of the province. animals can thus be ensured enough food all the year round. members of a people's commune have succeeded in growing grass on 600 hectares of arid steppe 4,000 metres above sea level. another commune displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to collect grass seeds and make tools and sowed 800 hectares.

the herdsmen organized mass drives in cooperation with full-time teams to wipe out insect pests on 400,000 hectares of grasslands and rats on an area ten times bigger.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Television Cameramen and Photographers Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 15, 1972)

a chinese delegation of television cameramen and photographers led by yang chao-lin arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to albania.

it was met at the airport by klimi misa, director of the albanian television station, argile aleksi, member of the editors' board of the paper "zeri i popullit", and representatives of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to albania, was also present.

Albanian Ambassador Fetes Returned Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a banquet here this evening for the chinese agricultural delegation which has returned from albania. the delegation was led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

attending were chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned fang yi, yu chan, yang li-kung, chou hua-min, ma yi, tiao ping-chang, chiang hsueh-pin and lin chiao-chih.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was present.

the atmosphere at the banquet was warm, cordial and friendly. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the constant growth and consolidation of the great friendship and cooperation between china and albania and their people.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian National University Football Team Concludes Visit to Hofei

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 15, 1972)

the algerian national university football team led by mansouri salah left hofei for shanghai by air today after concluding its friendly visit here.

the team arrived here from peking on august 11. the anhwei branch of the chinese football federation gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the guests, and held a welcoming ceremony for the algerian football team in the people's stadium the next evening. after the ceremony, the algerian team had a friendly match with the anhwei provincial football team. lou hsueh-cheng, a leading member of the anhwei provincial revolutionary committee, and chuang hsin-yi, a leading member of the hofei municipal revolutionary committee met with mansouri salah and the coaches, of the algerian football team and watched the match.

yesterday evening, the guest team played a friendly match with the yunnan provincial football team.

during its stay in hofei, the algerian football team also toured the city.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Presents Film to Burundi Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng yesterday presented, on behalf of the chinese table tennis federation, the colour documentary "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the burundi government, according to a report from bujumbura.

before presenting the film, ambassador chen feng gave a film reception at which the documentary was shown. baraahinduka mathias, secretary general of the burundi confederation of sports, was present at the reception and accepted the film on behalf of the burundi government. present also were government officials and friends from the sports circles.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Tours Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Aug. 14, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, today took a drive round tsingtao and visited many places of irterest. they were accompanied by yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, and ma chuan-chung, chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by people wherever they went.

accompanying the guests were also chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

Samdech Sihanouk Tours Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Aug. 15, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests today visited the tsingtao brewery and the tsingtao shell-carving factory. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests toured the brewery in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yang teh-chih, chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army. a leading member of the factory revolutionary committee told the guests about the brewery's history and its present production. production has gone up steadily in this 60-year-old brewery since liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. output in 1971 was 22 times the figure on the eve of liberation.

at the end of the visit, samdech sihanouk remarked that tsingtao beer was one of the popular brands in the world. he encouraged the workers to strive for a new leap forward on the basis of their present achievements.

accompanying the guests on the tour were chang chih-hsiu, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife ting ya-hua, ma chung-chuan, chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Ho Ying Meet Government Delegation of United Republic of Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with cameroon foreign minister vincent efon and all members of the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon he is leading.

present were members of the delegation: jacques-roger booh, director of the asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; amadou bello, programme director of the ministry of planning and land management; yessah njoya, director of commerce of the ministry of industrial and commercial development; and a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy in peking.

damdjel jerome, second secretary, and nguiya adolphe, attache, of the cameroon embassy here, were present at the meeting.

present at the meeting and conversation were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; cheng fei, department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; chao hsing-chin, chinese ambassador to cameroon; and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including chu chien-pai, kao chien-chung, chu hsien-sung, lo hsu and chao ching-tien.

Cameroon Government Delegation and Nigerian Government Economic and Trade Mission Attend Acrobatic Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon led by foreign minister vincent efon, and the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission with dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, as leader and muhammed aminu sanusi, nigerian ambassador to china, as deputy leader, attended an acrobatic show here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; chao hsing-chih, chinese ambassador to cameroon; and yang chi-liang, chinese ambassador to nigeria.

present were also diplomatic officials of the cameroon and nigerian embassies here.

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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and His Party Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 15, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and his party arrived in kwangchow on an invited visit to china. they were warmly welcomed by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments.

in mitchell sharp's party are: paul st. pierre, parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs; bruce howard, parliamentary secretary to the minister of industry, trade and commerce; a.e. ritchie, under-secretary of state for external affairs; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and mrs. grandy; r.j. head, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and mrs. head; r.v. gorham, director of the press office, and d. molgat, director of the east asia division, of the department of external affairs; and a group of accompanying correspondents.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy department director of the chinese foreign ministry; r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china;

and l.j. rodger, head of the canadian trade exhibition group now in peking, came specially from the chinese capital to meet mitchell sharp and his party.

chao tzu-yang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mitchell sharp and his party. r.e. collins, l.j. rodger and the accompanying correspondents attended.

earlier today mitchell sharp and other distinguished canadian guests visited the site of the former national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao, the norman bethune museum, and a park in kwangchow. they were taken on a sightseeing tour.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Chile Gives Reception for Visit by Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 13, 1972)

[redacted] ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, gave a reception this evening in connection with the visit to chile by the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the reception were jose mela, representative of president salvador allende and presidential army adjutant; jacques chonchol, minister of agriculture; humberto martones, minister of lands and colonization; hernan del canto, secretary-general of the government; gonzalo martner, director of the national planning office of the presidential house; ernesto torrealba, executive secretary for external economic relations of the foreign ministry; lucio parada, director of protocol of the same ministry; and personages of various economic departments concerned.

radomiro tomic, jose venturelli and other well-known figures and friends as well as representatives of chinese nationals in chile were present.

also attending were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and all other members of the visiting chinese delegation were present at the reception which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Chile for Canada

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 14, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo left here for canada by plane today after concluding a friendly visit to chile.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by gonzalo martner, director of the national planning office of the presidential house, ernesto torrealba, executive secretary, and luis moya, vice-secretary, for foreign economic relations of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other government officials.

canadian ambassador to chile andrew donald ross was at the airport to see the delegation off.

charge d'affaires ad interim ting hao and commercial counsellor cheng pei-tang of the chinese embassy here were also present.

during its stay in chile, the chinese delegation was accorded a warm reception by the chilean hosts. president allende and foreign minister almeyda received and feted the delegation separately. on august 12, director gonzalo martner gave a luncheon in its honour at the presidential palace in vina del mar city. present on the occasion were: hortensia bussi, madam of president allende; aldo veliz, governor of valparaiso province; and jose toribio merino, commander-in-chief of the first naval zone.

the chinese delegation also visited factories and farm estates. accompanied by chilean officials, the delegation members took part in voluntary labour yesterday together with workers of the andina textile mill.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Leaders Greet Congolese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china today sent a message to marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo and chairman of the state council, warmly greeting the national day of the people's republic of the congo. the message reads as follows:

his excellency major marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo and chairman of the state council,
brazzaville

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of the congo, we express warm congratulations

to your excellency and the congolese government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the congolese government and people have victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and achieved continuous successes in the cause of building their country. in international affairs, the people's republic of the congo persistently opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and actively supports national liberation movements, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people resolutely support your just struggle and sincerely wish you new and still greater victories on your road of advance of national independence.

the peoples of china and the congo have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism. the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to work together with the congolese government and people to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. may the friendship between the peoples of china and the congo remain ever-green exclamation

tung pi-wu — acting chairman of the people's republic of china
chou en-lai — premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

august 14, 1972

CHINA AND CYPRUS

First Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

tai lu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of cyprus, left here by air for his post today.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Official Gives Reception for Chinese Economic and Technical Investigation Team

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 14, 1972)

tekaligne gedamu, chief commissioner of the ethiopian planning commission in the prime minister's office, gave a reception here this evening in honour of all members of the chinese economic and technical investigation team.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese economic and technical investigation team arrived here on august 8 to implement the chinese-ethiopian agreement on economic and technical cooperation. all members of the team were received by minister of commerce, industry and tourism ketema yifru, minister of agriculture abebe retta and chief commissioner tekaligne gedamu on august 8, 9 and 11 respectively.

prior to this, minister of public works and water resources salah hinit received all members of the chinese hydrogeological investigation team which arrived here last june. the planning commission in the prime minister's office gave a reception in their honour.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking to Celebrate Anniversary of Independence of India

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

brajesh c. mishra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the indian embassy in china, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the independence of india.

attending the reception were leading members of chinese departments lu wei-chao, yeh cheng-chang, hsiao teh, kao shih-kun, chao chun-cheng, hsi yeh-sheng and wang chih-fan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

indian films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Iraqi Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met mawloud k. abid, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to china, and discussed with him matters concerning the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan International Trade Promotion Association Managing Director Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

tei ji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

he was welcomed at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wu shu-tung and chou chi.

on hand were japanese friends in peking jiro takeyoshi, munekazu sakai, eiichi himeno and yoshihiro hamaguchi.

Japanese Diet Member Yoshimi Furui Fetes Sun Ping-hua and Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 14, 1972)

yoshimi furui, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party, gave a dinner here yesterday evening for sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

present on the occasion was japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira.

during the dinner, guests and hosts had talks in a harmonious and friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Receives Sun Ping-hua, Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 15, 1972)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka received sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, at the imperial hotel here this afternoon.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, chiang pei-chu and tang chia-hsuan, working personnel of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china. present on the japanese side were susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary of japan, hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the foreign ministry, akitane kiuchi and keiichi konaga, secretaries of the prime minister.

sun ping-hua expressed thanks to prime minister kakuei tanaka for his reception despite his business. he considered it encouraging that the shanghai dance drama troupe of china was accorded enthusiastic reception by the japanese people and friendly regard by the japanese government during its performance tour in japan and expressed thanks for all this.

sun ping-hua told prime minister tanaka that chinese minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei has been authorized to announce that premier chou en-lai has extended welcome and invitation to japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka to visit china.

prime minister tanaka expressed his heartfelt thanks to premier chou en-lai for his welcome and invitation. prime minister tanaka also expressed the hope that his talks with premier chou en-lai will achieve fruitful results.

the two sides agreed that an announcement will be made simultaneously by china and japan after the schedule for prime minister tanaka's visit to china is fixed.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and harmony.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao (Lao Patriotic Front) Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

the table tennis delegation of laos (lao patriotic front) led by thonglay khommasith arrived here by air today for the first asian table tennis championships to be held in peking.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the championships, and leading members of organizations concerned chen chih-hsiung, liang cho-hui and hsu yin-sheng. among the welcomers were youngsters waving bouquets.

representatives of the cambodian table tennis federation were at the airport.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

China-Mauritius Economic and Technical Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of mauritius and a protocol of the agreement were signed in the mauritian capital, port louis on august 9, according to a report from that city.

the documents were signed on behalf of their respective governments by charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in port louis hu ching-jui and mauritian premier seewoosagur ramgoolam.

present at the signing ceremony were mauritian finance minister veerasamy ringadoo, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration charles gaetan duval, minister of housing, lands and town and country planning abdul razak mohamed, minister of industry and commerce g. marchand, minister of local government jean etienne moi lin al chuen and other senior government officials.

head of the chinese economic and technical investigation team hsu li-chin and all members of the team were also present.

Mauritius Governor Fetes New Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

mauritius governor leonard williams gave a luncheon on august 10 to welcome hu ching-jui, new charge d'ffaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritius, according to a report from port louis.

attending the luncheon were mauritius prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam and other high officials.

the mauritius governor had a friendly talk with the chinese charge d'affaires a.i.

CHINA AND NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article Greets Success of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

the successful conclusion of the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries is warmly greeted today by the "people's daily" commentator in an article entitled "struggle in unity against imperialism and colonialism". the commentary reads as follows:

the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries held in the guyanese capital of georgetown has made significant achievements. the "declaration of georgetown" adopted by the conference and its resolutions on a series of questions including those of indochina, the middle east, decolonization and puerto rico, embody the strong will of the non-aligned countries and their peoples to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and reflect the common aspirations cherished by millions upon millions of people in asia, africa and latin america. the chinese government and people express warm congratulations to the conference on its important results.

the conference was permeated throughout by a spirit of militant solidarity among the participating countries and their peoples. it took a clear-cut principled position with regards to struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racial oppression, the big powers' monopoly over the handling of international affairs and various other questions. in the "declaration of georgetown", the conference called for "concerted action on the international level" by the asian, african and latin american countries in their common struggles, and "pledged itself to foster

mutual cooperation among developing countries". it urged the asian, african and latin american countries "to continue to work with a view to strengthening and broadening the existing solidarity and cooperation among all the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces". this spirit of fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy signifies a new development in the cause of unity of the asian, african and latin american countries against imperialism and is giving a vigorous encouragement to the common struggles of the peoples.

where there is aggression, there is resistance to it. where there is oppression, there is struggle against it. the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries strongly condemned the subjection of asian, african and latin american countries to aggression, subversion, plunder and oppression by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and gave firm support to the just struggles being waged by the three indochinese peoples, the korean people, the palestinian and other arab peoples and the broad masses of people in asia, africa and latin america in general.. it is particularly worth noting that the conference decided to seat the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of cambodia to the conference and admit into the conference the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam as a full member. this is a vigorous support to the three indochinese peoples who are standing at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. by taking a firm position to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to support and defend the cause of national independence, the conference has added to the moral strength of the non-aligned countries and made a new contribution to the just struggles of the peoples of the world.

in international affairs, big and small countries should be equal. the affairs of the people of various countries should be handled by the people of various countries concerned. the conference expressed the strong feeling of the non-aligned countries that "they could not suffer the destiny of the world to rest with a small syndicate of states", and called for "efforts to realize the demands of non-aligned countries for the democratization of international relations". this represents the voice of justice of the people of the third world against the superpowers pushing hegemony and power politics, and further demonstrates that the non-aligned countries are playing an increasingly important role in the fight against control and intervention by the superpowers.

the current international situation is becoming more and more favourable to the struggle of the peoples. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution. this has already become an irresistible historical trend. china belongs to the third world. we are firmly opposed to the manipulation and monopolizing of international affairs by the superpowers. we do not want, and will never want to be a superpower. the chinese people and other peoples of the third world had the same historical experiences, and today they are confronted with the common task of struggle. we firmly support the just struggle of the non-aligned countries and their people, and are convinced that so long as they continue to heighten vigilance and persist in unity and struggle, the people of various countries will surely win greater victories.

CHINA AND PERU

Hsieh Hua Meets Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening met and feted dr. julio begazo sanz, chairman of the peruvian dentists' association and famous dentist, and his son. pedro andia, deputy director of the commercial office of the peruvian embassy in china, was present.

present were also leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the peking medical circles.

dr. begazo arrived in peking on august 12 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Chinese Agricultural Delegation Back Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, gave a banquet here at noon today for the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, which has returned from a visit to romania.

wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry, attended.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and cooperation between china and romania and their people.

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Honored at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the visiting romanian national men's basketball team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the chinese and romanian men's basketball teams.

attending were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo, wang ming-hsiu, ma chia-chun and chou chih-tung.

present were popa iovita, leader of the visiting team, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy, and other embassy officials.

before the ceremony started, wang meng and yu chan met popa iovita.

to further the traditional friendship between the chinese and romanian people, sports exchanges between the two countries have been stepped up in recent years. the romanian women's basketball team has just concluded its visit to china.

the indoor stadium was this evening alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. above the rostrum were the national flags of china and romania. huge streamers in the hall read: "a warm welcome to the romanian national men's basketball team exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania exclamation" arm in arm, the chinese and romanian players marched into the hall around 8 p.m. to loud applause from the more than 18,000 spectators. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs before they started the match.

the experienced romanian national men's basketball team showed agility and good teamwork this evening. the guest team defeated the home team 92:76.

at the end of the match, wang meng, yu chan, popa iovita and iosif chivu stepped down from the rostrum to the playing court and shook hands with players of both teams. they were photographed together.

this evening's match was broadcast and televised live.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish National Table Tennis Team (A) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

the swedish national table tennis team (a) led by erik extergren, president of the swedish table tennis association, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the team was welcomed at the airport by chuang tse-tung and hsu yin-sheng, leading members of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of other organizations concerned hu hung-fan and hu jui-ting, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

karl-erik norrman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 15, 1972)

the tanzanian shipping delegation led by sepeku 'foum, tanzanian managing director of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company and principal secretary of the ministry of communications and works, left here for home today after attending the sixth meeting of the board of directors of the joint shipping company held in peking. before its departure, the delegation visited places of interest in kwangchow.

among those seeing the delegation off were tung hua-min, chinese managing director of the board of directors, and keng chuan-szu, chinese general manager, of the company, and liang kuang and other leading members of organizations in kwangtung province.

CHINA AND UN

UN Secretary-General and Wife See Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1972)

kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang", in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

also attending were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general, robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general, and neil breen, aide to the secretary-general.

dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned an chih-yuan, kao chien-chung, chang hsi-hsien and wang yi.

UN Secretary-General and Wife Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim left here by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai. they are accompanied by an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry.

leaving with them were tang ming-chao, u.n. under-secretary-general; robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office; anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general; and neil breen, aide to the secretary-general.

the guests were seen off at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei; vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua; assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung; deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo; leading members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, ling ching and kao chien-chung; and chang hsi-hsien and wang yi.

also present were dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys to china of some other countries.

UN Secretary-General Leaves China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1972)

kurt waldheim, united nations secretary-general, and mrs. waldheim wound up their visit to china and left shanghai by air this afternoon.

leaving with them were robert muller, director of the secretary-general's executive office, anton prohaska, personal assistant to the secretary-general, and neil breen, aide to the secretary-general.

they were seen off at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chu ti and chi chao-chu.

u.n. under-secretary-general tang ming-chao was also present.

kurt waldheim and his party arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this morning. wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a luncheon in their honour. while in shanghai, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing.

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CHINA AND US

Comrades Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching, Ting Hsueh-sung and Ou Tang-liang Meet American Woman Writer Witke

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

comrades teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching, ting hsueh-sung and ou tang-liang had meetings with roxane h. witke, american woman writer and associate professor of history, between august 12 and 15.

at associate professor witke's request, comrades teng ying-chao and kang ke-ching told her about mass work among the chinese women and the part played by women in the may 4th movement of 1919 and on the 25,000-li long march in 1934-1935.

associate professor witke specializes in chinese modern history and contemporary history. she is interested in the may 4th movement, the long march and the women's movements in china and has conducted researches in these subjects.

hosts and guest had frank, cordial and lively discussions which helped promote understanding and

friendship between the people and women of china and the u.s. they were photographed together.

taking part in the meetings were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and interpreters and other staff members wu chien, hsu kuang, fang chiung, shan ta-chi, chen ming-hsien, tzu chung-yun, yu shih-lien and li chin-chien.

First Friendship Delegation of American Radical Political Economists Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1972)

the first friendship delegation of american radical political economists led by carl riskin wound up its visit to peking and left here by train today on a tour of other parts of china. it will visit tangshan, shashihyu, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned, including hsi chen-huan, chang yao-min and ling shou-hsien.

the american friends arrived in peking on august 10. the china international travel service gave a reception in their honour.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble Gives First Performance in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 15, 1972)

the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia gave its first performance at the theatre of the tientsin no. 1 workers cultural palace here this evening. the leader of the ensemble is nikola radas and deputy leader is miloje popovic.

the items presented by the yugoslav artists are full of national flavour, reflecting the fight of the yugoslav people against foreign aggression and the life of people of various nationalities. the successful performance drew loud applause from the 2,000 spectators.

wang man-tien, mao ping and pi chien-chang and other leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries attended the performance. they met and had a

friendly conversation with oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, nikola radas, milojo popovic and principal artists in the ensemble.

at the end of the performance, wang man-tien, mao ping and pi chien-chang went on stage and shook hands with the performers to congratulate them, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the ensemble arrived here from peking by train yesterday morning. the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception in the evening in honour of the yugoslav guests. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and their artists.

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